IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications should be Addressed.

No. 56,029.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913 16th Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug
Massilia	091	J. Thomson	1st Sept
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEWJEE JANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra .....1695 Thurs. 14th August 9 a.m. direct.
Linga .....2185 Friday 15th Aug. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 14th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172 tons, on Thursday the 14th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Chatbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305 Thursday	21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358 ,,	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3418 ,,	2nd Oct.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
11th August, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien	6385	Eschenauer	24th Sept 1913
Dumbea..	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct. 1913
Ville de la Ciotat..	6385	Lafont	19th Nov. 1913

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

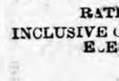
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARITTIMA ITALIANA

(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	.....
P. di Pie-monte..	6365	....	17th Sept 1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct ,,
A Steamer	6000	....	12th Nov. ,,
....	6000	....	10th Dec. ,,
....	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914.
....	6000	.....	4th Feb. ,,
....	6000	... ..	4th Mar ,,
....	6000	.....	1st April ,,
....	6000	.....	29th ,, ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May ,,
....	6000	.....	24th June ,,

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FAN.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket, ..	450	350	165
Return tickets. Available 2 years	675	525	247

Through Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 690, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special Rates for Missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alteration. For further particulars, apply to G FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

CLARKES B 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Disobarges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO
TURNER MORRISON & CO., Agents

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£4,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers)	Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Maadalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisuma
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Futicorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 41, BALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs 25. Silver Crystal Face Rs. 40.
Silver Hunting Rs. 45, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs 240.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.

Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)	
Bombay	Nagasaki	
Calcutta	Newchang	
Changchun	New York	
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka	
Hankow	Pekin	
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur	
Honolulu	San Francisco	
Kobe	Shanghai	
Lioyaang	Tilnling	
London	Tientsin	
Lyons	Tokyo	
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A	Harbin (North Manchuria)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400 000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED

Loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415.000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150	,, ,,	
Chester	125	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125	,, ,,	
Monkey	125	,, ,,	

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATION	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PATTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August, 1913.

SUPPLY OF BENGAL COAL AND COKE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COAL and COKE, to be delivered during the year 1914 as under :—

BEST STEAM COAL FOR USE ON LOCOMOTIVES.

CONTRACT (A)—40,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 3,300 Tons in Railway Wagons at Waltair.

CONTRACT (B)—75,000 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 6,300 Tons in Railway Wagons, in the Madras Harbour or in the Royapuram Station Yard.

CONTRACT (C)—75,000 Tons, of which not less than 30,000 Tons, must be delivered between the 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and the balance in full cargoes at regular intervals between the 1st July 1914 and 31st December, 1914 in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COAL FOR SMITHS SHOP PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (D)—2,400 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (E)—1,500 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 750 Tons each, one between 1st January 1914 and 31st March 1914, and one between 1st July 1914 and 30th September, 1914 in Railway Wagons in the Mormugao Harbour.

COKE FOR FOUNDRY PURPOSES.

CONTRACT (F)—2,500 Tons to be delivered in monthly consignments of about 200 Tons in Railway Wagons, at Perambur Works.

CONTRACT (G)—600 Tons to be delivered in two consignments of 300 Tons each, one between 1st January 1914 and 31st March, 1914, and one between 1st July, 1914 and 30th September, 1914 in Railway Wagons, in the Mormugao Harbour.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each contract as detailed above.

The Coal and Coke to be supplied will be open to inspection by the Indian Railway Board's Mining Engineer

Deposits as under must be paid into a Presidency Bank to the credit of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Ltd., or to the Company's Cashier, at Madras, and the receipts for the same sent with Tenders These amounts will be retained as part security deposit against fulfilment of contracts by those whose Tenders are accepted and returned to those whose Tenders are not accepted :

Contracts ...B. and C.... Rs. 2,000.
do. ...A. and F.... Rs. 1,000.
do. D, E. and G.... Rs. 400.

A formal agreement with the Company must be executed within thirty days of acceptance of Tender otherwise the security deposit will be forfeited.

The quantities of Coal given as requirements for the year 1914, against Contracts A. B, and C. may be accepted as the Company's requirements for the years 1915 and 1916, and alternative Tenders can be submitted for these contracts, one for supplies during the year 1914 and one for supplies during the three years 1914, 1915 and 1916.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, from the LOCO and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Perambur Works, Madras.

Tenders from Principals (not Agents) only will be considered and they must be enclosed in sealed covers subscribed "TENDER for COAL (or COKE)" addressed to the AGENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Royapuram.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on Saturday the 20th August, 1913.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves the right to accept the whole or part of any Tender.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, AND LEAD SCRAP, PIECES OF OLD BRASS TUBES, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (I.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August 1913, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Re. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 11th July, 1913.

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Both these films are remarkable productions. One reveals the tragedy of the world and the other the great South Pole tragedy; both created a great sensation when they were produced. "Satan" is a striking story after Milton's "Paradise Lost" and the Scott films are the second of the series and much more interesting than the first, shown some weeks ago.

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Position open to breezes and not in too crowded a locality.

If on second floor lift necessary. Communications with Landlord or occupier only. Probably a long tenancy.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. N. O. Co's steamer Purvis, 4,154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed on Saturday for London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. T. Stewart, sailed on Saturday for Natal via East and South African Ports with a general cargo, 8 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

The S. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chantala, 3,103 tons, Captain H. McDiarmed, sailed yesterday for Antwerp etc. with a general cargo.

The S. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain E. W. Peck, sailed on Saturday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Ramsay, 2,767 tons, Captain F. Mullan, sailed on Sunday for Port Said for orders, with a general cargo.

The steamer Sultan Van Langkat, 2,292 tons, Capt P. Fries, sailed on Saturday for Abadan with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Saigon Maru, 3,311 tons, Captain T Yamaguchi, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain A D Bunbridge, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi etc, with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 58 deck passengers.

The steamer Schildtarm, 3,186 tons, Captain D Klippenburg, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

The steamer Strathgyle, 2,837 tons, Captain P Brown, arrived here on Sunday from Karachi with, ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain R S B Butler, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, brought mails, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T L Christiansen, arrived here on Sunday from Calcutta July 27th, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda, 1,899 tons, Captain Horscroft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and 37 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 8th August 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard...R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 9.

Banca.....3794 Garwood .....P and O Co
Benin.....3788 Cole..... J F and Co
Blake.....2396 Hill .....A Yule and Co
Crostafels.....3343 Sacken...W & A G & Co
Clan Macphee...3224 Ody .....J Finlay & Co
Euryalus .....2308 Williams .....M M and Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseines...994 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Khosrou .....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah..... T M and Co
Kowcit.....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Orissa.....2193 Rubne.....K N and Co
President 2046 Shutt...A Strandes and Co
Purnea . 2127 William Zanzibar...M MandCo
Rangoon Maru ..3316 Kamashita...N Y Kaisho
Redbridge.....2444 Vassey.....W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield .....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Surada.....3400 Alton .....M M &Co
Strathoarron...2806 Hutchinson...T M and Co
Strathlyon.....2846 Carr...W and A G and Co
Washington.....Hofmann.....Standard Oil Co
Wettenfels.....2334 Reimers ...W & A G & Co
China .....4160 Tocque...Shanghai...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUG. 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
A Begum	2942	Dooley...	Calcutta.....	14-8...T M & Co
B Scharzfels...3533	Stryker...	Hamburg...	12-8	W & A G and Co
C and Q Culna...3963	Farquharson .	Antwerp	18-8	M M and Co
C&E City of Sparta...3498	McNeil...	K N & Co		
D&E Thornbeck...2345	Foster ...	Rangoon ...	12-8...M M & Co	
G Kanzler.....1865	Schapp...	A Strandes & Co		
H Umzumbi...2138	Roberteon ...	Dunkirk.....	12-8...W & A G & Co	
K Astoria 2743	Hogan ..	W and A G and Co		
M Nyanza.....2642	Mcallister.....	T M and Co		
O Ischia 2481	Belsito...	Genoa ..9 8.....	R Line & Co	
P Detmold ...2816	Winter ...	J Finlay and Co		
Q Bahrein.....1403	Grant.....	Busreh.....	12-8	Arab Strs Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sahara.....2764 Park.....J Finlay and Co
2 Elysia.....3398 Coverley...W & A G & Co
6 City of Sparta.....3498 McNeil ..... K N and Co
7 Rinaldo .....2792 Chilton...Bull ...14-8...
8 Tannenfels...3411 Gordes.... Hamburg 20-8...W and A G and Co
9 Quilca ...4941 Cole.....M M & Co
10-11 Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ... 18-8...P & O Co
12x13 Caledonia...3429 Dowell...London...23-8 P & O Co

H W P D

Ponani.....552 Vallaji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed .....Bo S N Co
Indravati .....573 Esmail .....Bo S N Co
Mahanadi.....549 Ebram .....Bo S N Co

Offside M

Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co

Offside P

Badrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

ARRIVALS

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
9	Linga	Butler	Karachi, Aug7
10	Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta, Jl. 27
	Baroda	Hoscroft...	Busreh, July29
	Dumra	Burbridge...	Busreh, July31
	Schildtarm...	K'penburg...	Karachi, etc
	Strathgyle ...	Brown	Karachi, Aug8

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
9	H.M.S.Espeagle	Nunn	Muscat
	Persia	Bradshaw...	London
	Pentakota ...	Stewart ...	Natal
	Highgo	Harbord ..	Hull
	Angne.....	Dakers.....	Calcutta
	ClanSinclair..	Smith	Port Said
	Ismaila	Hodgson	Java
	Ozarda	Feck...	Karachi

The steamer Caledonia, began loading on Saturday for London etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The B. I. S. N Co. steamer Manora, left Suez on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 9.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—100 cut deer horns, Esmail Mahamad.

FOR MOSTYN DEEPS.

Benin s—6,500 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—1,180 cwts casterseed, Ralli Brothers.

Rinaldo s—18,640 cwts casterseed, 14,640 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Scharzfels s—170 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton, Bombay Company; 100 bales cotton fly, S Raichund! 60 bales cotton fly, Narotam Motee; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts gingelli seed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharzfels s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—2,025 cwts barley; R S Forage; 154 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2025 cwts barley, M Heerji; 4001 cwts, linseed, M B Kaisha; 55 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Davanha s—700 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 400 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 201 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Davanha s—51 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 300 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 75 cwts kismish, V Velljee and Co; 50 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru s—275 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co,

FOR YOKKACHI.

Saigon Maru s—825 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Saigon Maru s—121 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Rangoon Maru —182 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 9.

Steamer Caledonia from London Agents—P and O S N Co; 500 casks cement, 10 cases salt, 9 cases clocks and watches 41 cases medicine, 26 cases cochineal, 253 casks alizarine, 67 casks 168 packages 96 cases aniline, 21 packages alizarine and aniline, 2 packages sharkfins, 1 cask ivory, 1 cask 1,265 cases brandy, 170 cases 8 packages whisky, 2 packages 25 cases port wine, 25 cases champagne, 13 cases sherry, 200 cases gin, 200 cases vermouth, 147 cases 5 packages wine, 15 cases spirits, 25 cases sparkling wine, 10 cases medicated spirits, 40 cases creme de rose, 100 cases vin rouge 300 bundles copper sheets, 200 bundle yellow metal sheets, 20 packages sheet lead, 50 drums oil, 30 drums colza oil, 785 kegs 2 cases paints, 208 cases 21 casks 482 packages colours, 45 cases, 7 packages varnish, 46 packages 53 bales 75 cases paper, 75 cases cheese, 129 cases biscuits, 4 cases cocoa and chocolate, 50 cases milk, 36 cases malted milk, 1400 cases condensed milk, 21 cases vinegar, 8 cases confectionery, 350 cases oilmans stores, 2 cases sugar, 20 cases soap, 5 cases toilet soap, 87 casks tallow, 13 bales 25 cases cotton goods, 78 cases cotton and silk goods, 8 cases silk goods, 3 bales cotton and woolen goods, 38 cases woolen goods, 17 cases mixed tissues, 2 cases tobacco, 7 cases cigars, 18 cases cigarettes, 3 boxes specie, 27 boxes bar gold 4 boxes gold coin.

ARRIVALS.

PER S S. "CITY OF YORK," AUG. 9.

THE Ellerman Line s.s. "City of York," Commander D M. Bremner, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th July, with the following passengers is due to arrive here on the evening of the 12th instant:—

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.

Edwards, Mr A J — Stoor, Mr
Shapiro, Mr C

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Battye, Mrs — Newman, Mrs C and child
Dow, Mrs A — Stubbs, Mrs P H
Forbes, Miss D — Symonds, Mrs A and infant
Freeman, Mr A
Kenda l, Mr W J
Kendall, Mrs

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Helliwell, Mrs J W

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.

Amin, Mr K M — Powell, Mr H V
Chatterjee, Mr J M — Seth, Mr S R
King-Harman, Lieut L H — Singh, Mr D D

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Committee formed by the Social Service League to prevent the evil custom of gambling followed by some sections of the Hindu Community on Janmashtami Holidays was held under the Presidentship of Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, B. A., Bar-at law., on the 8th inst. The following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries:—(1) Sheth Chatrabhuj Kersondas Shroff, (2) Mr. Champaklal L. Mehta and (3) Mr. J. M. Thakore. Mr. Motilal Kanji Kapadia, Sheth Morarji Velji, Dr. Kantawala, Prof. Shastri, Mr. Motilal Valabhaji, Mr. Vaikuntha Lalubhai Mehta, Dr. Kaliandas J. Desai have among others joined the Committee. It was proposed to publish cartoons and leaflets in prose and poetry. It was also resolved to hold public meetings at Maharaja's Haveli, Mulji Jetha Market, Madhavbaug, Jhamnbaug, Maudvi and Fort; and to approach Vaishnav Maharajas and other religious heads for their co-operation in the work. It was also proposed to hold two or three ladies' meetings with the help of ladies' Committee specially to be formed. Lastly it was decided to appeal to the public for funds and, volunteers for the work to be carried out.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DARWIN—At the Civil Hospital, Allahabad, on the 7th August, the wife of B. Darwin, of a son.

DEATH.

KEMP—At Grey Castle Nursing Home, Mussooree, on the 2nd August, Major Walter Henry Kemp, A. V. C. (retired), of cerebral hœmorrhage, aged 64 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

MAXIM: Your means of living will seek you as you seek it.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MAHARAJA OF JESELMERE.—H. H. the Maharaja of Jeselmere left Bombay on Saturday for his State.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.—H. H. Maharava Shri Khengarji Sawar Bahadur, the Rao of Cutch, has arrived in Bombay and is staying at Dongersey Road, Walkeshwar.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—Owing to interruption on the Calcutta Asansol wires, ordinary telegraphic traffic for Northern India, United Provinces and Behar will be subject to delay.

TELEGRAPHIC INTERRUPTION.—We were informed yesterday by the Telegraph Department that the Calcutta and Asansol wires are interrupted and traffic to Calcutta is consequently liable to delay.

A FATAL FALL.—Pandu Krishna, a labourer, was working in the steamship "Strathlyon" on Friday when he fell into a hold, a drop of about twenty-five feet. He was severely injured and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Saturday morning. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the month of July, the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,524, among them the number of new admissions was 517 being classified as stated below: Hindoos 304, Mussulmans 88, Parsees 1, Christians 63, and other classes 61. The average daily attendance was 49.

A FIRE:—On Saturday at about 4 a. m. an electric wire at the pavement at the corner of Mint Road and Bazaar Gate Street suddenly fused and there was an explosion owing to the presence of a gas pipe which had been laid just above the wire. One of the fire-alarms that had been recently put up was close by and was rung up. The Fort Fire Brigade, headed by Mr. Williams, arrived immediately and was soon followed by the Colaba and Mandvi Brigades. The fire was extinguished before any damage could be done.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon	11	m 7	16	25	
		6	29 a	24	
Tues ...	12	m 8	52	26	
		7	59 a	23	10
Wed.....	13	m 9	48	26	7
		9	14 a	24	1
Thurs ...	14	m 10	30	27	1
		10	9 a	24	8

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon ...	11	1	24 a	21	7
Tues.....	12	m 1	15	17	7
		2	58 a	21	3
Wed.....	13	m 2	20	17	7
		3	59 a	20	7
Thurs ...	14	m 3	16	17	5
		4	41 a	19	9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
11 (Monday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 9m.
12 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 9m.
13 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 8m.
14 (Thursday)	do 6h. 20m.	do 7h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Aug. 9th, 9h. 33·0m a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 57·0m. a.m.; Last quarter, July 5th, 5h. 47·3m. a.m.; New Moon, Sept. 1st, 2h. 8·1m. a.m.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current as ceased to give rain, and the only falls of importance has been associated with the depressions over North-east India.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces and the Konkan; fairly general in Lower Burma and Bengal and local in Upper Burma and Kashmere. A few falls have occurred in Baluchisthan and the Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, four inches; Toungoo, three; Myitkyena, one and a half; Bhamo, Maymyo and Tezpur one; Gauhati, two; Cherrapunji, ten; Chittagong and Mymensingh, one and a half; Dinajpur, one; Ranchi, two; Hazaribagh, one and a half; Purnea and Darbhanga, one; Gaya, eight; Gorakhpur, seven; Benares, five; Gulmarm, Sonamarg, Peshawar and Dehra Ismail Khan a half and Fort Sandeman two.

Forecast:—A decrease of rainfall in Northeast-India.

SECOND MONSOON FORECAST.

The *Pioneer* states that the second forecast in relation to monsoon will probably be issued next week.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G. Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	72·64	69 95	70·60
Sunday, 8th August	0·09	0·14	0·12
Total.....	72·73	69·73	70·72
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.			

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rainfall.		
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.	
		In. Ct.	In.	Cts.
72	70	0 82½	161	97½

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
August 10.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Gumballa Hill.	0·18	57·72	37·50	40·55

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9th August	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 21	71 8

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Roshire 6th	86·8	81·0	...	9·00
Jask ...	96·3	86·8	...	0·00
Muskat 6th ...	95·3	90·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	92·3	77·0	...	7·87
Rawalpindi ...	86·9	69.1	...	13·56
Lahore ...	97·4	73·2	...	1·04
Sirsa ...	96·3	80·5	...	14·37
Ambala ...	91·5	78·9	...	27·13
Delhi ...	92·5	80 8	...	12·38
Agra ...	95·0	81·0	...	6·16
Mainpuri ...	92·3	79·6	...	8·41
Jhansi ...	91·1	78·0	...	8·58
Cawapore ...	90·6	79·5	...	13·11
Allahabad ...	86.6	76·5	0·30	17·11
Jacobabad ...	101	82·8	...	1·46
Karachi ...	85·5	79·5	...	10·62
Ajmar ...	89·6	76·2	...	7·59
Jaipar ...	92·2	75·6	...	11·42
Kotah ...	88·4	77·6	...	...
Bhuj ...	86·5	77·0	...	23·54
Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...
Veraval ...	82·6	79·3	...	23·68
Rajkot ...	89·1	72·3	...	22·31
Bhavnagar Para.	90·5	75·8	...	29·30
Surat ...	85·9	78·1	...	29·29
Ahmedabad ...	90·6	75·7	...	24·95
Deesa ...	87·3	74·9	...	22·46
Neemuch ...	81·9	71·0	...	16·49
Indore ...	28·2	70·6	...	30 83
Jubbulpore ...	82·3	74·3	...	24·13
Saugor ...	81·8	71·6	...	18·12
Hoshangabad ...	83·1	72·9	...	29·30
Khandwa ...	88·2	72·1	...	31·28
Akola ...	87 2	73·0	...	19·13
Amraoti ...	82·8	72 3	0·03	26·67
Nagpur ...	85·1	74·8	...	30·93
Chanda ...	87·5	75·0	...	30 62
Raipur ...	82·7	74·6	...	27·89
BOMBAY ...	82·5	77·9	0·12	60 42
Ratnagiri ...	84·3	77·9	0·17	58·61
Mormugao ...	85,0	76·7	0·28	71·00
Karwar ...	...	...	...	...
Malegaon ...	...	...	...	...
Ahmednagar ...	81·6	65·5	...	16·71
Poona ...	80·0	71·3	0·02	20·28
Sholapur ...	83 3	70·6	...	9·69
Bijapur ...	87·2	70·3	...	8 55
Belgaum ...	84·3	66·5	0·26	26·92
Aurangabad ...	82·4	70 0	0·03	15·45
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	87 4	72·7	...	18·20
Hyderabad ...	86·8	71·7	...	1·78
Mangalore ...	86·3	77·3	0·09	66·64
Calicut ...	84·8	74·6	...	60·91
Cochin ...	86·7	74·7	...	60·43
Colombo ...	86·0	74·0	...	12·01
Masulipatam ...	95·8	80 2	0·05	5·96
Bellary ...	92·0	74·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	97·5	76 0	0·01	4·14
Madras ...	100 5	81·0	...	3·39
Bangalore ...	92·3	63 8	...	8·17
Coimbatore ...	99·9	70·3	...	2·79
Trichinopoly ...	100·1	76·2	...	1·28
Negapatam ...	103·2	79 2	...	1·15

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear at Sirsa and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Lahore and drier at Ambala and Delhi. Temperature continues in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad records 0·30" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but very light rain has fallen Bombay has had 0·12" Ratnagiri 0·17" and Mormugao 0·28." Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·26" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased or been insignificant in the Punjab, the central parts of the country and Malabar, and decreased considerably in the United Provinces, light rain being reported only from Allahabad. Nearly general but very light rain has again fallen in the Konkan and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 9th August, 1913, was 29·956 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observator barometer reading given above.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

The annual meeting of the Himabhai Institute was held last week. After the chair had been taken by the Collector, M.H.L. Painter, Esq., the report was submitted by the Hon. Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, and it was unanimously approved of. The writing of such a report must be very much like the operation of making bricks without straw, and yet, year by year, our worthy Hon. Secretary produces a most interesting report. It would appear that the condition of the library is somewhat stationary, the number of subscribers and the amount of the funds always remain about the same. It is a great pity that more people do not take advantage of the excellent facilities for intellectual improvement provided in the library. Perhaps one reason for this may be found in the unattractive appearance of the building which is by no means in keeping either with the object of the Institute or with the size of the city. Would that some son of Ahmedabad might do the same for his city as has been done by a Naginchand in Surat, and Sir Shapurji Barucha in Broach. To assist the Ladies of the Girls' Friendly Society, the Misses Johannes kindly got up a concert on last Monday afternoon. There was quite a large and representative attendance of Europeans and Indians in the annexe of the Parsi Club kindly lent for the occasion. The programme was as follows:—

Piano Duet.....	Mrs. McCormack, Mr. Clements.
Song	Mrs. Hume.
Part song	Mrs. Hume, Miss A. Johannes, Miss E. Johannes, Mr. Mackenzie, Major Hume.
Song	Mr. Sedgwick.
Song	Miss E. Johannes.
Piano Solo.....	Mr. Clements.
Song.....	Mrs. Hume.
Vocal Duet	Misses Johannes.
Violin Solo.....	Mrs. McCormack.
Song.....	Mr. Sedgwick.
Part song	As above.

All the items were well rendered and thoroughly enjoyed by all present.

More than sufficient rain has fallen up to date and the country all around looks flourishing; but we require a good break to allow of the necessary work being done in the fields. Although there has been so much rain, yet the health of the city is much more satisfactory than it was last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The two principal films at the Excelsior attracted crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday, and those who went with high expectation were not disappointed. "Satan" is one of the most striking films that has ever been seen in Bombay. The acting is very powerful indeed, and some of the spectacular effects that are produced are really remarkable. The story follows the lines of Milton's "Paradise Lost". It would be impossible of course to invest the image of "Satan" with the indefinable horror of the suggestion of the poet, and the inevitable necessity of giving Satan tangible form has led the actor, who takes the difficult part to adopt the more conventional figure suggested by Bunyan's Archfiend. He does it with considerable success, his powerful acting being the most striking feature of a remarkable film. The second series of the Scott pictures provide very much more interesting material than the first. This series takes us to the final dash to the Pole, when there was no photographer, and it is possible to realise very much better the difficulties and dangers the party had to risk in the Expedition. Lieutenant Bowers is shown in several of the scenes, and the most interesting part of the whole series is that where we see four of the five men, who perished in the Expedition, pursuing their way across the snow and making ready for the night in the very tent, in which they perished and wrapped in the same skins as proved to be their shrouds. The French Ballet Dancers, Mdlle. Benzoni and Mdlle. Dorion, remain at the Excelsior for another week, and provide a welcome touch of variety to the programme. Mdlle. Benzoni is daintiness personified. She moves about the stage with the lightness and the gracefulness of the butterfly. Pathe's Gazette, a film showing torpedo destroyers at practice and a rattling comic are also included in the programme.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th August, 1913.

665. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

666. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

667. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. B. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 12th instant, at 6-15 p.m.

II.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

668. Parade.—"C" Company will parade To-day, Monday the 11th instant, and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

669. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoot on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders

August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd Wednesday (holiday).

670. Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 190 dated 16th July 1913, Lieut. R. B Stranger will give a lecture on Musketry today the 11th August 1913 at the B. V. A. Head-Quarters at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—Theory of Rifle Fire.

II. In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913 Major M. P. Phelps 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will give a lecture on the 12th August 1913 at the R.G.A. Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The March on Ulm up to and including the surrender of Ulm on the 20th October 1805.

All Officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

III. Lecture. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 7 p.m. at Head Quarters.

Subject—Defence of detached Ports. All ranks are invited to attend.

671. Staff Captain F. H. James, having returned from leave took over the duties of Offg. Adjutant from the 9th instant

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round:—

"B" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles A Bye.
79 Company R. G. A. V. "G" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.
"E" Company Bombay Vol. Rifles V. "D" Company, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August, 1913.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 11th August, 1913.

1 There will be the usual drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 12th instant, from 6 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2. The dates for the next shoot at Colaba are:—16th instant, Spoon Competition; 23 d instant Match Shoot with "G" Company, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 30th instant, Spoon Competition.

3. The Commandant proposes to have the first Ride Out of the season to Antop Hill on the morning of the 17th instant. Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent out to Mahalaxmi Station, and leave by the 7-35 a. m. train from Church Gate Station. Members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill and elsewhere, Rendezvous Mahalaxmi Station 7-45 a. m.

Dress, Khaki, hunting saddles and bridles.

Refreshments will be provided by the Corps. Newly joined members and prospective Recruits who are not in possession of their Khaki uniform are requested to turn out in Mufti.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 8. BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 17-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	67 1-2	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-16		
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-8		
Bar Silver in New York	59		
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 7-8d. Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Dull.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £3,00,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	30,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	£	2,10,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	...
Silver to Ceylon	£	6,000
Silver to Shanghai	£	.....

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. Fair demand.
Futures	...Quiet.
Manchester	Steady with little doing.
Total Sales ...	8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500
Imports ...	Nil.
Mid-Americans ...	6·43—·46
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·35 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·11	6·01	5 97
—03	—04	—04
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·93	5 93	5·94
—03	—03	—03
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May. May-June.
5·95	5,97	5·98 5·99
—04	—03	—03 —03

New York 11 a.m., July 11·67 Oct. 11·10.
New York official noon call Aug. 11.68 Oct. 11 10.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·41, Oct. 11·11.

NEW YORK—

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...		3,010
" Receipts at U. S. last year...		2,900
" Exports to Great Britain ...		.....
" Exports to Continent ...		2,900
" Spot Cotton		12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·70 unchgd.
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·17+10
Advanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	11 7-8—1-3
Futures month of Aug. ...	11·46+06
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·16+06
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	16,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000
Do. do to France & Continent.	11,000
Do. do to Japan	.....
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports.....	143,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports.....	116,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports.....	7,000
Do. Forwarded	76,000
Do. Imports	14,000
Do. Stocks	7,02,000
Stock of Cotton in London	3,950

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Cocconada Fair Red C.I.F. London ... d 4 27-32
Cocconada Ginned do do ... d 4 29-32
Western Good do do ... d 5 5-32

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2—1-8
Do. Months ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Kacachi Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs
86 p.c ex-ship. ...53 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p. c ex-ship ...54 1-2—1-8
Do. Months— Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Done.
Brown Cawnpore 49 —1-4
Do Months— July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Dunkirk.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ...50—1-4
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...47-6—9.
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
London—Quiet—Buyers.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...46 1-4—1-4
Do Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
—Quiet.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...27-2-6 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Quieter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ...9 1-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 7 unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...	£39 1-4+1 1-8d.
Copper Brazers ...	£ 83 3-4+1 1-4
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-8d.+1-16
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box c. i. f. Liverpool	.....
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F.O.B. Antwerp.	4 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool ...	11 0 0
Basic Steel Bars, CIF, India...	5 12 6
Basic steel BarsBelgian C.I.F.	

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—
"Wachtfels."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Dasni bags) .. 12 8 1-4
D. Months of Shipments ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet at previous quotations.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar
C & F India ...11 9 3-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady—Very little doing.
German Beet not 50 p.c. ...9 3 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.
9 4—1-4 1.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet. Less business.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4 unchgd.
Months Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Bombay ...11 1 1-2 unchgd.
Month of Shipments Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 9—Aug.-Dec.—Value
Do. 12—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug.-Dec.—Value.
Do 12 1 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING, [Aug. 9th, 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
37 Bars silver	75,000	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Sovns	21,600	Alexandria	National Bank
1 Box Bulln	75,000	London	Bank of Bombay

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 7th Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	54	62,362
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	47	56,600

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 7th Aug.	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE:—
The market remains quiet but steady and rates unchanged. There has been little business doing either way.

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Sept.
Do. do France	...70 3-4
Do. do Marks	..139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 1-2
Shanghai "	...199 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 3-8 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with a moderate business passing. Rates close as under.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	96 6 0
Settlement	... "	96 4 0

BULLION.—
Bar Silver in London yesterday was 1-16 lower both for ready and forward, the quotations being 27 3-16 and 27 3-8 respectively. The tone was dull. New York was 1-8 lower at 59. The local market opened steady at 69 3-4 for the first settlement and closes 1-16 higher as under.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	10	0 6
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	69	13 0
1st Settlement	... "	69	13 0
2nd Settlement	... "	69	6 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	79	6 0
1st Settlement	... "	79	3 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	12 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here:—
A STEAN AND CO.:—(Received last evening) "In Oklahoma and Texas crop prospects are declining. Temperature is too high everywhere, but if rain is general during the next few days damage will not be serious."
WELD AND CO.:—Liverpool:—"Market advanced on lack of rain in drought districts, but declined at the close on easier New York market, and English spinners not buying." New York:—"Market steady on hot dry weather continuing in Texas."
GRUNING AND CO.:—"No speculative feeling. The statistical position is strong."
A small to moderate advance in new crop is advised in the American market. Temperatures still continue high in Texas and Oklahoma. The market is entirely a weather one. Locally prices opened steadier with good Broach quoted Rs. 275. There has, however, been little business doing during the day beyond the usual "sutta" transactions in the bazaar, and these have been on a very moderate scale. At the close the tone of the market is quiet but steady, and rates are unchanged as under. Ready cotton continues quiet with only a small demand.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	275	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	276	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	278	"
" " Yeotmal ...	249	"
" " Dhamangaon ...	266	"
" " Kaamgaon Akola	261-2	"
" " Amraoti ...	263	"
" " Khandeish ...	245	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	235	"
Fine " Bengal ...	237	"
F. G. Bengal ...	225	"

LIVERPOOL OPENED—
Opening Tone ... Barely steady

Estimated Sales ...	4,000
Total Imports ...	4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·12	6·03	5·99
+01	+04	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5 94	5·94	5 95
+01	+01	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr. May
5·96	5·98	5 99
+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0 B.T.
September	" 9 12 6 R.T.
May 1914	" 9 8 0 R.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 8 0 R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujarat	" 8 12 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold White 85p.c.	57 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni	Rs. 47 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 12 0 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 47 0 0 Jan.-Feb

MOWRASSED—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September ...	Rs. 8 4 0 R.T.
Ready ...	Rs. 7 14 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—
The market is quiet. We quote:—

White Pessi 86 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 2 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 7 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 9 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...		1,670
Bank of India ...		67 1-2
Eastern Bank ...		86
Indian Specie ...		64

MILLS.

David ...	572 1-2
Fazalbhai ...	642 1-2
Kohinoor ...	810
Manockji Petit ...	3160
New Great Eastern ...	258 1-2
Standard ...	1450

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton ...	133 1-2
New Mofussil ...	882 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord...	191
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...	177
Bombay S N Ordy ...	240
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1523 1-2
Shivaripur M. Syndicate ...	22 1-2
Tata Irons and Steel Co. Ord ...	95
Treacher and Co... ...	497 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	602 1-2 ex.d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	1,292	bales.
Wheat ...	...	26,160	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	18,050	"
Rapeseed ...	...	2,832	"
Gingellyseed ...	...	900	"
Poppyseed ...	...	285	"
Groundnuts...	...	2,207	"
Castorseed ...	...	4 941	"
Rice ...	...	1,287	"
Myrabolams...	...	966	"
Cottonseed ...	...	10,020	"
Mowrassed ...	...	5,342	"
Gram ...	...	233	"
Joowar ...	...	1,629	"
Maize ...	...	Nil	
Barley ...	...	1,744	"

LONDON MARKETS.

[LONDON, Aug. 9.] [BOMBAY, Aug. 10.]

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 3-4		-16
3 do. Rentes	67 1-1		1-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	89 1-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar silver in London Spot	27 3-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence	27 3-8	un	chgd
do. in New York	59	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·25	un	chgd
do. do at Berlin	20·45 1-2	un	chgd
do do at New York	4·86 1-2		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1-2	since	
do. Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight	3 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	4 5-16	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Closing tone of Silver—China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	... Easy
Futures	... Quiet
Manchester	... .
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·46+3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·35 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·12	6·03	5·99
+01	+02	+02
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
5 94	5 94	5·95
+01	+01	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.	Apl.-May.
5·96	5·98	5·99
+01	+01	+01

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	1,300
" Exports to Great Britain	1,700
" Exports to Continent ...	Nil
" Spot Cotton	12·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·57—13
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·97—20
Declined owing to favourable weather reports and to longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ...	11·35—11
Futures month of Oct. ...	11·05—11
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight	13,530,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	158,000
East Indian do ...	151,000
American do ...	1,140,000
Other do ...	156,000
Total Sales	37,000
East Indian sales	500
Total Speculation	1,000
Do. Exportation	1,000
East Indian Export ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock ...	13,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	1,000
Do. Actual Exports ...	.....
Do. Week's Imports ...	1,000
Do. Speculation	.....
Americans Afloat	10,000
East Indian	8,000
Total afloat	35,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-2unchgd.
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... Nominal.
Do. Month— do
Do. Name of Ports— do
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ... Unchanged.
July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs.
86 p.c. ex-ship 53 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs.
85 p. c. ex-ship 54 1-2 unchgd.
Do. Months ... Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports ... Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...49 unchgd.
Do, Months— ...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 49 5-9—3-8
Do. Months— ...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ... 47 3
Do. Months ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports London—Buyers —Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 46—1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers—Easier.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ...& 7-2-0
Aug.-Sept.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 9 1-8 unchgd.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 8
Aug.-Sept.—Value—Firm.

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 8 1-4
Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Hungarian crystal Sugar
C & F India ... 11 9 3-4
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.... 9 3 3-4
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers.
9 4 1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6 3-4
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec —Sellers.
Tone—Quiet. Steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Bombay ... 11 1 1-2
Months of Shipments—Aug.-Sept.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
JAVA SUGAR.—Firm.—Unchanged.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, August 8.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	3,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·00
Future Cotton at New York August ...	11·70
Future Cotton at New York October ...	11·17
Spot closing tone ...	Steady.
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced Bullish private crop reports declined later partially under realising.

NEW ORLEANS, August. 8.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	...11 7-8—1-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—August ...	...11·46+6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	...11 16+6
Future closing tone.— ...	.....

LIVERPOOL, August 8.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet but steady.
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Quiet but steady.

Total Day's Sales	8,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	.....
Cocconada Fair Red—Ldn. O. I. F.	4 15-16
Cocconada Ginned—London O. I. F.	5
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9·35
Good Bhownuggur ...	5 1-2 1.
Good Bengal	5
F. G. Bengal	5 4-32d.
Fine Bengal	5 8-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...	5 4-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool O. I. F. ...	5 2-3 d.—Sellers.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	10 5-8
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills)	10 3-4
Weft 54 American ...	11 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-4
Weft 32's	14
Twist 36	10 1-16
Twist 42	11 1-4
Twist American 60	16 1-2
Twist Egyptian 60	17 3-4
Twist Egyptian 80	21
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·43—6
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C, Liverpool.	
Aug.-Sept.	6·11—3
Sept.-Oct.	6·01—4
Oct.-Nov.	5·97 4
Nov.-Dec.	5 93—3
Dec.-Jan.	5·93—3
Jan.-Feb.	5·94—3
Feb.-Mar.	5 95—4
Mar.-Apl.	5·97—3
April-May	5·98—3

MANCHESTER, August 8.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Continues steadier—There is a fair demand from Calcutta for staples.

LONDON, August 8.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Aug.-Sept.—Ldn	47 9 Sellers
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ...	50 "
Do. La Plata ...Aug.-Sept—Antwerp ...	46 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet with little doing
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes . Aug.—	£25 10 0
do ... Oct.-Nov.—	£25-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	... "
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...Aug.-Sept. —Hamburg...	67 3 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk	49 6 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ...	53 9 "
Do. Yellow Guserat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Aug.-Sept.—Dunkirk ...	54 3 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady	
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels. Aug.-Sept.—Hull ..	£7-3 0
Cotton Tone of Market at Close—Steady	

LONDON, August 8.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Aug.-Sept.—London...	Sellers. 37 9 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Aug.-Sept.—London...	Nomi. "
Do. Club No. 2 Aug.-Sept.—London ...	37 9 "
Do. Choice white Delhi ...	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet.
Do. South Australian ...	July— 37—Sellers.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs.	No sellers.
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Quiet.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October—	7 1 1-2
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....

LONDON, August 8.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Aug.-Sept....	Sellers. 9 2 1-4 "
German Beetroot. 88 per cent. F.O. B. h'burg. Oct-Dec	9 6 3-4 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Aug....	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) ..... Oct-Dec.—	12 10 1-2 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Steady.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	12 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Aug.-Sept.—	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Nov.-Dec.	13 7 1-2 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Steady.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, August 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) O.I.F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec	Value. 10 9 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) O.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar	10 11 1-4 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Aug.-Dec...	10 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-Mch...	10 0 3-4 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Aug.-Dec...	11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-Mch...	11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Aug.-Dec ..	11 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-Mch....	12 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Special Feature	Firm ...Small business passing

LONDON, August 8.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B	...269 5 0
" Best English Selected	..272 5 0
" Brazers ...	...283 0 0
" Tone of Market	... Firm
Hard Spelter ...	...219 0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£142 15 0
Yellow Metal ...	... 7 1-16d.
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	10 10 5 0
Basic Steel Bars, C I F Calcutta	5 10 0
Basic Steel Rods C I F Calcutta	6 0 0
Basic Steel Hoops C I F Calcutta	6 12 6
German Steel Sheets, F O B Antwerp	6 7 6
German Steel Plate F O B Antwerp	5 15 0
Belgium Iron Bar No 2 ...	4 15 0
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	0 14 3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2 15 0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2 17 9
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	3 16 6
Lead Pig English	20 5 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Quiet.
Silver, Spot	27 3-16
" 2 months hence ...	27 3-8
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet
" Special Feature ...	Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates

LONDON, August 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 3-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 3-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Very Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	Buyers unwilling to operate except at lower rates.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 87 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 73 13-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ 88 7-8
Sterling loan	£
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 76 3-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 64 1-8
Bar Gold per oz. Sh. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market	Firm
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.— Since 17th April
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 7 8
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20 46 1-2
New york (Demand Bills) ds	4 86 5-8
Interest day to day loans	2 7-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 7-8
Do. Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4 5-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1-2
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5

LIVERPOOL August 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	6,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Aug.-Sept...	6·11	6·11
Sept.-Oct....	6·01	6·01
Oct.-Nov....	5·97	5·98
Nov.-Dec....	5 93	5·94
Dec-Jan....	5·93	5 94
Jan.-Feb. ...	5·94	5·95
Feb.-Mar....	5·95	5·96
Mar.-Apl ...	5·97	5·98
April-May...	5·98	5·99

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.

		Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...		1,000
Exports to Great Britain ...		1,000
Exports to Continent ...		.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...		12·00
Future	Aug ..	11·57—13
"	Oct....	10·97—20
Spot closing tone	—	Steady.
Futures closing tone ...		Quiet.

General Tone of Market Opened.—Steady and declined on favorable weather reports and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	11 7-8
Future Aug....	11·35—11
" Oct....	11·05—11
Futures closing tone ...	.....

	Bales.
Total Stock at U. S. Ports ...	143,000
Total Stock at Interior Towns.	116,000
Stock in London	3,950
Weeks Exports to Japan ...	.....
Quantity in sight from commencement of Seasons to date.	.....

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COUNTY CRICKET.

BIG WINS FOR VISITING TEAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Middlesex beat Sussex, at Eastbourne, by an innings and 137 runs.

Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire at Cheltenham, by 129 runs.

Hampshire beat Somersetshire, at Taunton, by 349 runs.

Northamptonshire beat Essex, at Leyton, by an innings and 139 runs.

Surrey beat Leicestershire, at Leicester, by 252 runs.

Yorkshire and Warwickshire at Birmingham, and Nottinghamshire and Kent, at Canterbury, drew, the first-named gaining first innings victories.

BOXING.

"MATT" WELLS BEATS MEHEGAN.

SYDNEY, Aug. 9.

"Matt" Wells to-day beat Mehegan on points in a twenty-round contest.

BOMBAY GOLFERS' CUP.

FIRST ROUND OF THE COMPETITION

After being postponed owing to the bad state of the course, the first round of the competition for the Golfers' Cup, which is played for by match plays over nine holes of the Bombay course, has been completed with the following results :—

London — 3, defeated Kilby — 3 by 4 and 3.

Cherry—5, defeated East— 6 by 3 and 2.

Curry—6, defeated Hossack—6 by 4 and 3.

After a tie.

Silwell— 2, defeated Gude— 8.

Barslow —9, defeated Crichton—7, 2 up.

Begbie—1, defeated Hollenghurst—6 by 4 and 2.

Hargreaves scr, defeated Knight—9 by 3 up and 5.

Watts—3, defeated Owen—5 by 5 and 3.

Lockhead —3, defeated Provis — 9 by 4 and 3.

Powell—3, defeated Gaddum—7 by 2 and 1.

Coombs+1, defeated Cook + 1 by 2 and 1.

Cruden—9, defeated Geddie—5 by 1 up.

Jessop+1, defeated Nicol—9 by 4 and 3.

Longbottom—4, defeated Rivaz — 8 by 2 and 1.

Lattey scr, defeated Howie—2 by 2 and 1.

Gray—2, defeated E. Ferrers Nicholson by 2 and 1.

After a tie.

Clapham — 4, defeated Wilks — 9 by 5 and 3.

M. F. Nicholson + 1, defeated Prophet—8 by 3 and 2.

Innes Ker scr, defeated Kidson—3 by 2 and 1.

Fraser Burrows and Collins had a walk over England, Gorrie and Aitken scratching.

W. I. ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER AT POONA.

The West of India Angling Association held their first annual general meeting and dinner on Wednesday, Aug. 8. The Association was inaugurated at Poona in July, 1912, and has just completed the first year of its existence. The Association is fairly well supported by local sportsmen, and includes in its membership anglers residing in other parts of the Presidency.

It is expected that as the Association continues many more anglers will join it. The committee have undertaken a vigorous programme which includes the purchase of boats, angling picnics, and competitions. The general policy of the Association is to bring together the brotherhood of anglers for mutual help and encouragement in the gentle and healthy art of old Isaac Walton; to discover and record angling localities in the fresh and salt waters of Western India; to study the habits of fish and consider methods for their cultivation and preservation, both for sport and the market.

The Association took an active interest in the examination of the possibilities of the Mahabaleshwar Lake for angling and as a result the Superintendent of the Hill has decided to open the fishing of this lake to licensed anglers in the summer of 1914.

The dinner and meeting on Friday were well patronised, though, unfortunately, several keen anglers were unable to attend. The President of the Association reviewed the year's work in a lengthy and vigorous speech and outlined the policy for the new year. The Association meets a long-felt want and it is hoped that all lovers of the rod and line will support it and help to further its interests. Anglers, residing in Bombay and its neighbourhood, will be welcomed as members, specially as they can help to introduce the Association to the capital fishing to be had in the sea and estuaries in the vicinity of Bombay.

The President of the Association is Col. G. W. Palin, C. I. E., Supply and Transport Corps, and Captain R. W. H. Middlemass, Supply and Transport Corps, is the new Honorary Secretary in relief of Captain J. B. Hudson, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS FOR CEYLON.

The following is the list of Australian cricketers who have been invited to visit Ceylon on the forthcoming tour, those who have accepted being marked with an asterisk:—

Mr. Clem Hill -(South Australia and Australia).

*Mr. W. Bardsley—(N. S. Wales and Australia).

*Mr. G. R. Hazlitt—(N. S. Weles and Australia).

*Mr. R. B. Minnett—(N. S. Wales and Australia).

Mr. Frank Laver—(Victoria and Australia).

Mr. P. R. Le Couteur—(Victoria, Oxford University, and Gentlemen of England).

*Mr. R. V. Minnett—(N. S. Wale.)

*Rev. P. S. Waddy—(Oxford University and N. S. Wales).

*Rev. E. F. Waddy—(N. S. Wales).

Mr. C. Mackenzie—(Victoria).

Mr. E. P. Barbour—(. S. Wales and Sydney University).

Mr. R. J. A. Massie—(N. S. Wales and Sydney University).

Mr. W. J. Stack—(N. S. Wales and Sydney University).

*Mr. P. S. Arnott—(N. S. Wales).

Mr. L. A. Minnett—(N. S. Wales).

POONA RACES.

THE SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

STEWARDS.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth, the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Lt.-Col. H. M. Maxwell, Capt. H. Meynell, Dr. J. A. Turner, M.D.. *Stewards of the Turf Club* and Brigdr-Genl. A. E. Aitken and Major J. G. Greig, C.I.E. *Stewards of the Meeting.*

Stipendiary Steward...Colonel A. Young.
Judge .. ..Lt.-Col. J.S, Forbes
Starter... ... ..Mr. A. O'Gorman.
Clerk of Scales ...Major J. H. M. Davie.
Handicapper ... ...Mr. J. Reynolds.
Timekeeper ... ..Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor.
Medical Officer ..Captain A. F. Hamilton, M B., I.M.S
Hon. Vety. Surgeon...Major F. Eassie, D. S.O.
Secretary ... ...Major J. E. Hughes.

As a complete change from last week, we had delightful weather to-day for the second extra meeting, and the attendance was also larger than last Saturday. It was a trifle on the bet side knocking about arranging for one's investments, "studying form", and the hundred and one other things we do on such occasions; but it was better than rain and with *terra firma* under foot instead of slippery wet grass or shrubs, we took our gruel with more fortitude.

There was a goodly number of people present from Bombay, who came up for the most part by the race special which arrived in Poona station sharp to scheduled time, 3 o'clock. That meant getting on to the course in good time for the first race, which did not always happen last year as race-goers will remember.

A successful innovation was the Ladies' Luncheon on the enclosure. The only previous one held was last year on that great day when we had eleven races, began sometime in the forenoon, and knocked off racing to eat, and resumed again. The luncheon was largely attended.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, with a party from Government House, were present all the afternoon.

For music we had the bands of the Loyal North Lancashires and the 117th Mahrattas, both of which were very popular features of the afternoon.

THE CARD.

The card was one of seven events, the first being the second division of the New Stand Plate. All eight faced the starter and the public seemed to have no great difficulty in picking out the first three, with the exception, perhaps, of Lady Douglas who while backed was not heavily so.

Just the reverse, from the public's point of view, happened in the Karli Plate in which it was expected that the winner would come from C. B. Mahomed's lot.

In any case the race proved a great upset, for Baldwin (his running of last year entirely forgotten) the rejected was absolutely driven to victory by Mujeed, returning the upset price of Rs. 982 and even a nice dividend for place money.

Another, though comparatively mild, upset turned up in the Service Plate which Double Chin won somewhat comfortably from Airman, the latter being a much-fancied one. Jaddi had some of the public support, but he was among the "also ran."

The Arab Trial Plate over a mile and a quarter was another great race which might but for a streak of luck have been won by Major Prideaux's three-year-old. When the first three were almost on the post it looked like a sure win for the bottom weight whose collision with the rails, however checked him and left him at the mercy of Money Gold and Tajil Mulook. Young Hyderi would have pauned out a profitable winner and those who saw the race will probably be content to wait for an opportunity of backing him. For third place he paid the nice little lot of Rs. 62-8. Money Gold, without being the favourite carried good support, and his patrons must have had a shock when they saw the turn of things. Tajil-Mulook, of course, was voted hot stuff from the beginning of things and, we fancy, left a good many old friends of his in the cart.

In the Jump Race only five of the seven on the card faced the starter, Better Luck and Penter being withdrawn. It was an interesting race in which the bulk of the public again failed to get on, Ramburd winning, nicely but hardly, from Martha which with Capt. Meynell up, was well backed. Sholto was a good deal fancied notwithstanding his 12st. 12lb., but was beaten halfway through the proceeding.

A NOTABLE UPSET.

In the elimination of Kempion (10-2) Dalmetia, late Merry Spinner (8-10) and Franconi (8st.) in the first division of the New Stand Plate reduced the field to seven from among which Lithosian was fancied. But we had another notable upset, Fergusson getting Satellite (better known as Mr Bang) home a good winner.

The last race of the day, the Ahmednagar Plate, saw out the biggest field, eighteen of the twenty-three on the card being scratched. Baloz, at the top of the weights, was strongly fancied as also was Ream. Neither however, was anywhere near at the finish, a surprise being once more dished up in Ghalyun.

Friends of totalisator betting will note with some pleasure that only in one instance (Solution's race) was the return less than even money, and then it was only eight annas short of that on the Rs. 10 basis. Omitting the remarkable dividend paid on Baldwin we have the following odds :—76 1-2 to 10; 26 1-2 to 10; 86 to 10 ; 160 to 10; 103 1-2 to 10—a very good word for the much abused totalisator, as cannot be denied

Details:—

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—Div. II. Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance— 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdas's b aus m Solution, 9st. 8lbs.....Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Smirk, 9st. 3lbs., Brown 2
Mr. L. K. Kapadia's ch e m Lady Douglas, 8st.....Ames 3

ALSO RAN:—Lord Reay, 8st. 10lbs., Hill ; Yvette, 8st. 8lbs., Purto Singh; Lanceolar, 8st., Ferguson; Vancouver, 7st. 7lbs., Kaikosroo; Duke of Lancaster 6st. 12lbs., Native.

THE RACE.—Lanceolar followed by Yvette jumped away with the lead with Lord Reay and Lady Douglas in close attendance. At the bend Lanceolar fell out and Yvette held a short lead from Lady Douglas and maintained it to the straight where Lord Reay had shot his bolt, A furlong from home Smirk came to the front from the field with Solution at his heels and held a length's lead from Lady Douglas till in front of the stand where Solution shot past both and won by a neck; a neck between second and third. Time —1 min. 17 2-5secs.

TOTALISATOR:—Win 19 1-2, places 12, 14 and 44 1-2.

(Winner trained by J. Robinson.)

THE KARLI PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300 and third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have never won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st. March 1911. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Jassim M. Essa's g a h Baldwin, 8st. 4lbs.....Mujeed 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's g a h Kimberley, 8st. 12lbs.....Ruiz
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Minerva, 8st. 7lbs.....Digby 3

ALSO RAN.—Soomsam, 9st. 2lbs., T. Ferguson; Mars, 8st. 13lbs., Nama; Bahlool, 8st. 13lbs., Hill; Jehangir, 8st. 12lbs., Hoyt; Moonshid, 8st. 6lbs., Native; Miss Nagashi, 8st. 3lbs., Kaikhosroo; Kader Beg, 8st., Brown; Ream, 7st. 12lbs., Pratt; Agent, 9st. 8lbs , McGlone; Dahemsee, 6st. 10lbs., Purto Singh; Grequa, 6st. 7lbs.; Bulloch.

THE RACE.—Kimberley was the first to get out of the gate and showed the way to Minerva, Baldwin and Jehangir round the bend, where Minerva drew back leaving Kimberley to get along in front of Baldwin. Kimberley maintained what looked like a safe lead till in front of the stand, when Baldwin forged to the front and won a good race by a head; a neck between second and third; half a length between third and fourth. Time—1min. 23 1-5secs.

TOTALISATOR.—Win 982, places, 89, 21 and 21 1-2.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ali.)

THE SERVICE PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 300. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—6 furlogns.

Mr. J. Crawford's ch e g Double Chin, 10st. 9lbs.....Mr. Crawford 1
Mr. Furtnum Lang's br e g Airman, 11st. 4lbs.....Mr. Beaumont 2
Capt. Jackson's br e g Boatsong, 10st 9lbs.....Capt. Maynell 3

ALSO RAN:—Jaddi, 11st. 4lbs., Capt. Corlould-Warren; Highwood, 11st. 4lbs., Mr. Lush Wilson ; Lady Voyou, 10st. 12lbs., Mr. T. Gove ; Princes IV., 10st. 12lbs., Mr. Wilson; Portland Lad, 10st. 7lbs. Mr. Anderson; Miss. Drake, 10st 7lbs., Mr. Grove; Little Fergus, 9st. 4lbs,, Hill ; Topsail, 9st., Mr. Butler.

THE RACE :—Jaddi led out from the field at the start and kept the position right up to the bend where Double Chin drew level and soon after held the lead Jaddi reverting to fourth place, Airman being on the heels of Double Chin. Down the straight Airman was slightly in the better position, but opposite the Lawn, Double Chin again took the lead, from Airman and Boatsong, who had meanwhile come up, and won by a length and a half, two lengths between second and third. Time :—1 min. 18 2-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win 76 1-2, places 7 1-2, 13, and 20.

(Winner trained by F. W. Fletcher).

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Winner Rs, 1,200, second Rs. 500, and third Rs. 300. For Arabs. Distance—a mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, 8st. 9lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tajilmulook, 9st. 9lbs.....Brown 2
Major F. B. Prideaux's b a h Young Hyderi, 6st.....Purto Singh 3

ALSO RAN:—Thulfha, 9st. 5lbs, Ames; Rozelmulook, 9st. 11b., Southall; Sunpot, 8st. 9lbs., Pratt; Golden Fleece, 7st. 11lbs., Dhondee; Good Success, 7st. 10lbs., Hoyt; Ajmer, 7st. 4lbs., Butler.

THE RACE :—Money Gold attended by Tajil Mulook showed in front from the start and led the rest of the field for the first furlong, when Tajilmulook took the lead followed by Money Gold, Tajil and Young Hyderi. Down the straight Young Hyderi was on the heels of Tajilmulook and Money Gold until opposite the stand Young Hyderi passed Tajilmulook and Money Gold and would undoubtedly have won the race had he not struck the rails with his heels a stride from home. Money Gold who was a length behind Young Hyderi sprang to the front and scored a lucky win by a head. Tajilmulook beating Young Hyderi for second place by the same. Time :—2 mins. 25 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win Rs.26 1-2, places, 14, 17 1-2 and 62 1-2.

(Winner trained by owner).

THE SUNGAM PLATE :—Winner Rs. 1,200, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A handicap steeplechase for horses. Distance :—About two miles and a half.

Mr. J. Branford's b e g Bambino, 12st. 11b. .....Scott 1
Mr. J. Crawford's br e m Martha, 9st. 10lbs.....Capt. Meynell 2
Mr. H. G. Lush Wilson's b aus m Utopian, 10st 3lbs.....Mr. Butler 3

ALSO RAN :—Sholto, 12st. 12 lbs., Mr. Lush Wilson; Idle, 11st. 7lbs., Mr. J. de W. Fenton.

THE RACE :—Sholto and Utopian went over the first jump together, with Martha and Idle next, Bambino lying last. The first two led round the first lap and maintained their position till nearing the home lap, where Bambino began to creep up and eventually joined Martha, then at the head of affairs, the top weight Sholto having dropped back beaten. Martha and Bambino kept well together, but after taking the final jump the latter forged ahead and in the end won by a neck, five lengths between second and third. Time:—6 mins. 8 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win 86, place, 30 1-2.

(Winner trained by Fletcher).

THE NEW STAND PLATE :—Div. I. Winner Rs. 1,200. second, Rs. 500, and third Rs. 300. A high weight handicap for horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Gussy's ch e m Satellite (late Mrs. Bang, 7st. 8lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr. M. Goculdas's br e m Pretty Good Sort, 7st. 3lbs.....Hoyt 2
H H. the Jam Sahib's Punt, 7st. 12lbs. .....Pratt 3

ALSO RAN:—Lithosian, 8st. 3lbs. Brown Forfeit, 7st 2lbs. Gaigos; Borambil; 8st. 11lbs. Ames; Malmsey, 8st. Southall.

THE RACE :—Pretty Good Sort showed out from a good start closely followed by Punt and Satellite. On reaching the first furlong post Satellite, Punt and Pretty Good Sort were almost abreast of each other and ahead, until coming into the straight Pretty Good Sort forged slightly ahead of Satellite. But in front of the stand, Satellite overhauled Pretty Good Sort and won a great race by half a length, a neck between second and third. Time :—1 min. 15 3-5 secs.

TOTALISATOR:—W in 168, places 59 1-2 36.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson).

THE AHMEDABAD PLATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000, second Rs.300, and third Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March 1911. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. A. M. Hassam's, g a h Ghalyum, ...Purto Singh 1
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's ch a h Harry Johnson, 7st 10lbs.....Bullock 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Real, 6st 7lbs, ...Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN :—Baloz. 9st. 13lbs., Ruiz; Sweden, 9st. 6lbs., Mr. Butler, Fayak Pashal 8st 11lbs., Mr. Crawford, Mysore 8st 8lbs., Ames, Dhamen 8st 3lbs, Brown, Ream 8st, Pratt, Punjab 9st 12lbs, Galliges, Tenebrause 7st 15lbs Hoyt, Nafa 7st 7lbs McGlone, Sir Malt 1st 4lbs, Nama, Fado 2st 4lbs, Mujeed, British King 7st 4lbs, Digby, English Mail 7st 2lbs, Butters Grey Ghost II 7st., Kaikhosroo; Last Chance 6st 8lbs, Dhondee.

THE RACE :—Harry Johnson with Ghelyum, Ream, Real and British King took command from the start, but at the bend Dhaman came to the front, followed by Tenebreuse, Harry Johnson and Ghalyum, and in this order they entered the straight where Ghalyum challenged Harry Johnson and getting the better of the struggle at the distance assumed a safe lead and ultimately won by a neck, half a length between second and third. Time :—1 min. 40 secs.

TOTALISATOR :—Win 130 1-2; places 48 1-2, 29 1-2, 19 1-2.

(Winner trained by Faraj bin Sanad).

MODERN JOCKEYSHIP.

MR. JUSTICE DARLING'S POINTED COMMENT.

Mr. Justice Darling, in his summing up in the sensational racing action for libel brought by Mr. Richard Wootton, the trainer, against Mr. R. S. Sievier, formerly editor of the *Winning Post*, made an interesting reference to modern riding with short stirring leathers saying it had apparently spoilt the Derby this year.

The evidence and verdict in the case have already been given in the *Bombay Gazette* Mr. Wootton, it will be recalled, being awarded one farthing damages and costs.

Mr. Justice Darling's comment was that it had been contended that whenever these horses lost there was something improper in the riding. It was all very well to say of Frank Wootton that he was at the head of the winning jockeys, the finest horseman since Archer. It was very unfortunate that the finest jockey since Archer had been before the Stewards for improper riding more often than any other. It was one thing to get to the top of the tree, but that was not the proper way to get there. He had been stood down for two months and a fortnight, which Lord Lonsdale had said was a severe penalty. That boy had managed to amass a sum of £31,000, and the fact that such sums could be made was itself a temptation to ride dishonestly, in the case of such a boy; a toy without any bringing up, with no manners or intelligence above that of a boy carrying papers on a bicycle, and who rode in much the same manner. One explanation of the riding might be the manner in which, for the last 10 or 15 years, they had been allowed to ride, and if they thought so, they were at liberty to say so, for it was a matter of public interest. It was a manner of riding which apparently spoiled the Derby this year, if that was a matter upon which Englishmen cared to speak. (Cheers.) There must be no applause.

The Judge intimated that the jury were at liberty to make a comment on his summing-up as a matter of public interest. Accordingly the jury added the following rider to their verdict:—

We wish to call the attention of the Jockey Club to the remarks made by the Judge on the question of riding on the racecourse with short stirrup leathers.

SUIT COSTS £5,000.

The costs in the action, which will have to be paid by the defendants, will, it is estimated, amount to upwards of £5,000.

The exact amount which the defendants will have to pay to Mr. Wootton's solicitors will probably not be known before the end of the year owing to the intervention of the Long Vacation, says the *Standard*.

I. F. A. NEEDS A GROUND.

A topic which is exciting a great deal of interest in Calcutta at the present time is the question of a new football site. It is argued that a central ground under the control of the Indian Football Association is essential and the locality of various pitches has been discussed. It now appears that a new site has been suggested which may prove to be a solution of the difficulties which have beset the Council of the I. F. A. in their quest. Somebody has put forward the idea that the ground in front of the High Court which is now mostly used by the police as a training ground, would be found the most convenient for this purpose. It is very central, easy of approach and to a great extent, it is suggested, disposes of the objection that no permanent structure must be allowed to encroach on the maidan.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The second meeting will be held on Wednesday next, (weather permitting), when the programme will be as follows :—

Tent pegging, horses, double pegs.
Marks for style and pace.
Tilting the ring, ladies.
Hall section jumping, horses and ponies. Marks for dressing and style.
Polo ball race.
Running the gauntlet. nomination event. Men will ride over hurdle and ladies will throw chalked tennis balls at them. Men must wear dark coats and the one with the least chalk marks to be the winner.
Scurry. horses and ponies. distance handicap.

Playing for Arlington against Hornchurch, Harold Halse, the famous footballer, took three wickets for 6 runs and did the hat trick.

Lawrence Farr, a twelve-year-old cricketer of Aldersbrook School, South Wanstead, has in ten matches taken 60 wickets for 113 runs, giving him an average of less than two runs.

FOOTBALL.

START OF THE ROVER'S TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS BEAT THE DORSETS.

That sporting regiment, the Durham Light Infantry, who have come all the way from Ghoradarkha in the Murree Hills to have a shot at the Rover's Cup met and defeated last year's winners, the Dorset Regiment, in the first game of the tournament on Saturday afternoon.

The entries and draw for the Rover's Tournament appeared exclusively in the *Bombay Gazette* on Tuesday morning last. They comprise seventeen teams drawn from every part of India and the tourney which has now commenced should be in every way up to the high standard of these competitions in the past. Last year the Dorsets were the ultimate winners defeating the Royal Irish in the final by one goal to nil after a draw. The Dorsets are now already out of it going under in the first round to the Durhams who, it is thought, ought eventually to fight out the issue with the Royal Scots which latter team, as already reported, have lately been the winners in four consecutive tournaments without having a single goal scored against them.

But though the Dorsets were defeated on Saturday afternoon they were very far from being disgraced. The game was anybody's up to the last half minute. In fact in the last two minutes the Dorsets were attacking with vigour and a couple of shots were put in that might easily have beaten the best of custodians. In Renard however, the Durhams have an exceptional goal-keeper and though he did not have a very large, amount of work to do and in the first half was not tried very much the one or two particular efforts he made went a long way towards justifying the reputation that he has brought to Bombay with him.

In spite of the heavy rain that has flooded the Cooperage day after day during the last two months the ground on Saturday was all that could be desired. There was no slipping and sliding about among the players. In the absence of any moisture the ball was as light as a feather and the powerful kicks occasionally put in by the opposing full backs travelled far. Perhaps the best back on either side was one old friend Gough, who was playing hockey amongst us not so very long ago. He put up a great defence as right back for the Dorsets.

The Durhams undoubtedly had a fair fraction the better of the exchanges throughout the game. This was not so noticeable in the first half but in the second moiety they displayed superior stamina and greater wrestling powers. At one period the Durhams forwards had matters to themselves. The one goal they did obtain was the result of a fine shot by Stead who, though close in, had a difficult angle at which to place the ball. The sphere struck the further upright and turned into the net. Later Stead was responsible for plenty of good work and his centres were frequent. The Durhams should have had another goal quite easily when a pass from Stead travelled across within a few feet of the goalmouth and three forwards missed it.

It was a very big crowd that turned out to see the match. Not only was the grandstand full but on the open sides of the ground spectators gathered three and four deep. The refereeing throughout the game was excellent and the authorities are to be congratulated on having successfully solved this difficult and contentious problem. A better Referee than Quarter Master Sergt. Ashonhurst it would not be possible to find.

THE GAME.

The Dorsets set the ball rolling playing from the northern end. The Durhams took possession almost at once and got close in but a free kick was given against them. Race, the Durhams' left winger, took the ball up and put in a very nice centre. They continued to hold their own and Bramley had a long shot that was a little wide of the mark. Play was confined for sometime to mid-field the Durhams still having a little the better of the exchanges. A slight miskick by Riddle let them up for a moment but, Bevan cleared in front of goal and Hannant took the ball up well only losing as he was about to shoot. A visit to the other end and Snooker had an excellent opportunity with the ball all to himself and only the goalkeeper to beat. Again a long kick by Gough put the Dorsets up and Hailes put in a hot shot that Renard gathered safely. The Durhams got going and secured a couple of corners in succession Race doing good work. The Dorsets' backs were putting up a great game kicking powerfully. Twice their forwards were given off-side. However after a considerable amount of give and take play in mid-field the Dorsets came away in line. The defending back just had time to get in a kick when he was charged. Fortunately for the Durhams one of the Dorsets gave hands which saved a tight situation. Lobb of the Durhams put in a long shot. Some desultory passing gave Hannant an opportunity and his shot struck the side of the net. Another shot went over the bar. Race was given off-side. A long kick by Bevan saw Barber and Bramley racing for the ball as the whistle blew for half time.

Dorsets ..... nil.
Durhams ..... nil.

THE SECOND HALF.

Play opened in the second moiety with hands against the Durhams. The Dorsets keeping up Downer tried a shot that was deflected. The Poona team maintained pressure without really becoming dangerous. Holmes was eventually given off-side and then the Durhams had a turn. Barber brought the ball up and after some give and take play the Murree men got close in. Two or three times the ball was passed and Kilgour eventually got the shot putting it just over the bar.

Then the Dorsets woke up and made things lively. White took the ball up the right wing and centering nicely Snooker took the ball as it came and put in a powerful shot that struck the cross bar. The sphere bounded back to Hailes who headed it over the timber.

The Durhams came away and made things lively for a bit, but their opponents would not be satisfied with defending and Downer put in a shot the other end that rattled the goal-keeper considerably. But he cleared and the sphere was returned to the other goal where things became exceptionally lively. Hannant put in a fine effort that Bartlett only just fielded. Again a shot came in and at this stage of the game the Durhams were all over their opponents. Race centred and Hannant tried again. Then Stead got the ball back. This time Hannant spoilt the chance by taking the ball when he was not favourably placed.

Yet again the game swinging to the other end an attack in force was repulsed by Bevan. At last the Durhams scored. The sphere was taken up the left wing and put across. It bounced about in front of the Poona men's goal. Fendley missed an opportunity of clearing and Stead robbed him. With the sphere to himself and from close in Stead put in a shot at a comparatively difficult angle. The ball striking the far upright turned into the net. Play had been in progress in the second half 20 minutes (1—0).

Greatly encouraged by their success, the Durhams renewed their efforts and the shots were rained in. Stead in particular showed up. A nice pass he put in passed right across within six feet of the goal. Bramley attempted to turn it in but completely missed. Race receiving the sphere put a hard shot over the bar. The Durhams showed superior stamina and hustling power. Again Race got through and struck the side of the net with his shot.

The Dorsets eventually recovering themselves somewhat began to liven up. A finely judged shot dropped just over the cross bar. Again a shot from close quarters tested Renard. He displayed excellent judgment and saved well. Yet another shot found him quite ready. The game ended.

Durham Light Infantry...1 goal
Dorsets Regiment ..... nil.

The following were the teams :—

DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY—(Rifle Green, Red Band)—Renard (goal) Bevan, and Riddle (backs); Dearlove, Lobb and Kilgour (halves) Stead, Hannant, Barber, Bramley and Race (forwards).

DORSET REGIMENT—(White)—Bartlett (goal) Gough and Fendley (backs); Nicholl, Downer and Raynor (halves); White, Hailes, Holmes, Snooker and Burt (forwards).

Referee :—Quarter Master Sergt. Ashenhurst.

THIS EVENING'S GAME.

The match, this evening, will be between the Royal Scots from Allahabad, and the Bombay Gymkhana kick off at 5-45 p. m. prompt. The following will represent the Gymkhana in this game:—Heemskirke (goal); Begbie and Simmonds (backs); Inder, Barrett and Kilbey (halves); Evans, Osborne Smith, Singleton, Adams and Pearson (forwards).

Quarter Master Sergt. Ashenhurst will referee as usual.

THE LESLIE CUP.

The running for the Leslie Cup competition this evening will be between teams of the Durham Light Infantry and the Dorsets. Three men from each side. The distance will be the length of the football field.

A PRACTICE GAME.

There was a friendly game yesterday morning between the Sherwood Foresters and the Bombay Combined Civilians which resulted in a victory for the Military by three goals to one. The one point secured by the Civilians was headed through by H. Templeton.

THE FIXTURE LIST.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT: 2ND ROUND

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana (Colours (black and gold) v. Royal Scots (royal blue.)

TUESDAY.

Grant Medicals (black with white skull and cross bones) v.G.I.P. Railway (Maroon.)

WEDNESDAY.

Y.M.C.A. (Maroon and white) v. Bombay Athletic (black and white stripes.)

THURSDAY.

Loyal N. Lancs (green and white shirts, green stockings) v. Middlesex Regt.

FRIDAY.

R.G.A. Bombay (blue) v.A.T.A. Sherwoods.

SATURDAY.

Sherwood Foresters (green X.L. v.) V.R.F.A., Kirkee.

These fixtures are subject to alteration in the event of a drawn game.

Kick-off, 5-45 p.m.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 10.

The final of the All-India Rugby Tournament was a great struggle between the two old rivals, the Leicesters and the West Ridings, and a great crowd came out to witnes the game. The Ridings pressed for the first ten minutes and then the Leicesters, whose passing was the feature of the evening's game, scored a try. A few seconds later they secured another try which they converted. The second half was a grand struggle. The Ridings got a cross post, and the try was not converted. Scores:—

Leicesters.....8 points.
West Ridings .....3 points.

JACK JOHNSON AS A DANCER.

Jack Johnson, boxing champion of the world, made his first appearance in the revue at the Folies Bergere in mail week a crowded house giving him a very favourable reception.

Johnson appeared about eleven o'clock and first gave an exhibition of ball throwing following this up with four rounds of sparring with two assistants who took alternate bouts with him. It was announced that he would resist him for ten rounds.

The champion made a second appearance in the final scene—that of the night restaurant in Montmartre, when with his wife as his partner he danced one of the best-known American rag-time, dances and was loudly applauded.

CROQUET CHAMPION CUP.

Mr. Cyril Corbally secured the Croquet Champion Cup in mail week at Roehampton, beating Mr. J. Tuckett after a tie, both players having scored 12 games at the end of the final round. Mr. Corbally won in straight games with scores of 11 and 26.

Harry Hampton, the Aston Villa forward, played for Foleshill Albion on Saturday against Daimler in the Coventry Cricket League and made 68 not out.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA JUST FAIL TO BEAT DECCAN TEAM.

For the second Saturday in succession, rain caused a slight delay in the opening of the game. Both teams were moderately represented Phillips leading the Bombay, and V. Pai the Deccan Gymkhana. It was a disappointment that Yusuf Beg could not play, as he is an extremely pretty bat to watch. The game was witnessed by one of the biggest crowds we have seen this season,—most of the onlookers being Hindus.

The pitch was in excellent condition and the Gymkhana are to be congratulated for their endeavours in this respect. The fielding of the visitors was excellent, but that of the Home team was very poor, several catches being dropped. Winning the toss, Phillips sent in Watts and Stileman to open the Gymkhana account, to the bowling of Bhatwadekar and Deshpand. Five runs were scored in the first over and then Stileman hit Deshpande to the leg-boundary. Watts followed suit by driving Bhatwadekar to the off for 4, and turning to Deshpande, he despatched him for a similar number. Thirty was notched, and Watts drove Bhatwadekar magnificently to the off-boundary .Datar now took over the bowling from the Pavilion end and with his first ball had Stileman caught near the leg boundary. It was a very short-pitched ball, and the batsmen evidently did not quite get hold of it. This is the first time this season Stileman has failed to obtain double figures. (37-1-8). Bowes Lyon partnered Watts, who immediately pulled Datar to the leg-boundary.

THE HALF-CENTURY.

Runs came fairly fast in singles and twos until 50 was signalled. Pai now took charge of the bowling from the northern end, and Watts drove the last ball of his over for 3. Bhatwadekar tried bowling from the Gymkhana end, but could not at first find a good length. Bowes Lyon drove him for 4, bringing 60 on the score board. Next over, however, he clean bowled Bowes-Lyon with a ball that kept very low. (63-2-13). Colbeck filled the vacancy and drove Bhat for 3, while Watts helped himself to 4 off the same bowler. Eighty was brought up by a fine overbound hit by Colbeck, off Pai. Another change in the bowling was tried, Bhorgay coming on from the Gymkhana end. Colbeck at once drove him to the boundary, but in attempting a mighty hit next ball, he was clean bowled (86-3-15). Phillips filled the vacancy, and runs came slowly until Watts lifted Bhat, who had reverted to his former end, to the off boundary. Next ball the batsman attempted the same stroke but mis-hit the ball with the result that he was caught at cover. Watts played an excellent innings, and hit all round the field with great vigour, not giving the semblance of a chance (96-4-52). Sprott partnered Phillips, and was given a life behind the wickets. Phillips brought the century on the board by finely driving Bhorgay twice to the off-boundary. It took exactly an hour to make the hundred. In his next over, Bhorgay was again driven to the off-boundary by Phillips, who was playing his favourite stroke to perfection. With the score at 120 Sprott was again missed by the wicket-keeper. The veteran batsman took full advantage of these "lives," by promptly hitting Bhat three times in succession to the boundary. Phillips, followed suit driving Bhorgay twice to the boundary. Pai was again tried from the northern end and Sprott drove his fourth ball to the boundary, Next over saw the downfall of Sprott who drove a ball straight into long-on's hands, and retired (147-5-26) Hearson was next in, and immediately pulled Pai over the leg-boundary. Next over, however, he skied a ball from Deshpande and was caught by Bhorgay (155-6-7). Clarke took his place, and Phillips after glancing a ball to the leg-boundary, drove the next to the on-boundary. Turning to Deshpande, he drove him to the off-boundary, between extra cover and long-off, a splendid stroke. With his own score at 49, and the total at 179 for 6 wickets, Phillips closed the innings, leaving the visitors a little over an hour and a half to make the runs.

DECCAN'S RESPONSE.

Pai and Swami opened the account for the Deccan Gymkhana, and scored rapidly, until the latter by an indecisive stroke gave Phillips an easy catch at point and retired. Modak partnered Pai and runs came at a great pace. Pai in attempting a big hit, skied the ball to Watts who failed to hold it. A double change in bowling was now tried Beadel from the northern end and Phillips from the Pavilion. The former had very bad luck as no fewer than four catches were dropped off his bowling 68 was registered before Modak was caught behind the wickets by Sprott. The next decade went up quickly, but Pai gave an easy catch, which was accepted, to Hearson (78-3-44.) Watts was now tried and proved very useful as he took 3 wickets for 10 runs. Phillips joined suit and just failed to get the "hat" trick. The match ended at 6-30 p. m., with one more wicket to fall.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F.P. Stileman, c Deshpande, b Datar	8
T.H. Watts, c Swami, b Bhatwadekar	52
C. Bowes-Lyon bowled Bhatwadekar	13
L. G. Colbeck bowled Bhorgay	15
G. C. Phillips, not out ...	49
F.L. Sprott, c Bhorgay, Deshpande	26
F. Hearson, c Bhorgay, b Deshpande	7
F. J. Clarke not out ...	3
C. W. Beadel ... R. Marra ... G. M. Pearson...	did not bat
Extras ...	6
Total	179

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

V.D. Pai, c Hearson b Watts.	44
K. R. Swami, c Phillips, b Clarke	15

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THE Bombay Gazette

Monday, 11th August, 1913.

WOMEN AS PRISON-BREAKERS.

MR. ASQUITH acted prudently in receiving a deputation of non-militant advocates of Women's suffrage and in comparing their methods with those of their sisters who merited his condemnation. They are indeed a sorry and decadent lot. When these latter first began to practice their hunger-strike tactics, and to show themselves able to render their sentences of imprisonment a farcical waste of words, general uneasiness was felt amongst the public as to the possible results of the example which these determined women were setting. It was feared that the new plan for escaping the penalty of misdeeds would soon be adopted by the criminal classes, and that we should have hunger-striking malefactors let loose upon us to pursue their evil ways in new immunity. This dread has been shown to be unfounded. Bill Sykes has gone on consuming his skilly without any murmur of protest, save perhaps a complaint of the scantiness of the supply: the shifting prison-population of thieves, outcasts, and perpetrators of crimes of violence, have not displayed the slightest inclination to resort to heroic measures of self-sacrifice; the very few who manage to escape from prison do so by old-fashioned methods involving murdered warders, scaled walls, and the use of physical force. Although the male offender has so far shown no signs of an intention to emulate the suffragette manner of prison-breaking, the number of female hunger-strikers grows apace, and the nodded "good-bye" from the dock, usually hints at an "au revoir" after the briefest incarceration. This spectacle, now a common one, is peculiarly of our times, one cannot imagine its occurrence in any century but the present one. Let us fancy, if we can, the comment of the Governor of the Bastille in former days, upon hearing that a recalcitrant female prisoner of no particular social status, was refusing food to the endangering of her health and life! The worthy man would simply have smiled at the idea of liberation, and would probably have hinted that what with "lettres de cachet" and the whims of the noblesse, cell-space was distinctly valuable, and that if a prisoner chose to starve herself to death, her room would not be vacant for long. The voluntary fast would have been utterly useless in bygone days. One doubts whether it was ever attempted as a means of escape. At any rate the women who succeeded in evading their gaolers did so by more elaborate, though possibly less painful methods.

There was great scope for inventive genius amongst inmates of olden-time prisons, and feminine resourcefulness was put to a severe test on many occasions. With sharpened intuition the prisoner selected just the one warder who could be bribed or cajoled into becoming an accomplice. She invented the most curious means for communicating with outside friends and partisans. She displayed amazing powers of physical endurance during her flight. Such an intrepid amazon was Matilda, the mother of an English King, this royal dame evading her gaolers on three exciting occasions with a nimbleness and resourcefulness which did her great credit. An empty bier served her turn admirably in her hurried departure from Devizes. Once outside the castle gates she looked desperately for a means of concealment, or a vehicle. A funeral party on its return journey caught her quick eye, and she scrambled into the bier with unsuperstitious readiness. From Oxford she escaped with greater ease. Forestalling the theory of protective colouring, she donned a long white shift and crept unnoticed through the snowy landscape, passing the outposts with the aid of a friendly sentry. Of a woman like Mary Queen of Scots, one would naturally expect a deep fund of inventiveness and guile. Her contemporaries, at any rate, were of this opinion, and when Sir William Douglas received his royal prisoner into his castle on the isle of Loch Leven, he knew that it was with no ordinary intellect that he had to deal. Sir William did all that he could to ensure her security, but Mary used weapons against which he had no defence, and after one or two unsuccessful attempts at evasion, she managed to get away from her warden. With her charm and her seductive ways, she won over to her side Sir William's younger brother, and most of the other inmates of the castle. Her too-white hands betrayed her on one occasion when, in the dress of a laundress, she gained access to a shore-going boat. The traditional and indispensable page, without whom no romance is complete, aided the queen to her successful escape; the castellan must almost have felt glad when his troublesome guest finally outwitted him and relieved Loch Leven isle of her presence, for Mary's enemies were apt to find their lives rather too exciting to be pleasant.

The Countess of Nithsdale deserves honourable mention in the record of women prison-breakers, the more so perhaps because her efforts were not in her own interest, but in that of her husband, who lay awaiting execution. On the eve of the fatal day, the Countess visited her husband's prison accompanied by her maid and two ladies, ostensibly for the purpose of bidding her lord farewell. Huddled in the maid's cloak and hood, Lord Nithsdale gained the street and liberty, whilst his wife, alone in the cell, carried on a spirited conversation behind the closed door imitating manly tones in the imaginary dialogue in order to deceive the guards and to gain time for the fugitive. Finally she emerged and begged the gaolers to leave the prisoner undisturbed, as he was at his orisons...a trifling deviation from the truth for which no one will venture to blame her. Lord Clancarty was another prisoner who owed his escape to his wife's courage and skill, while Colonel Lambert, a condemned Cromwellian, was also thankful for female assistance. His old bedmaker took his place in the bed for fear it should appear empty to inquisitive guards, while the warrior lowered himself from his window by means of a long silken garter which a fair lady had knitted for him, and which must surely have been unusually stout and lengthy. Taking all these cases into consideration it would appear that women are peculiarly skilled in evading restraint and in circumventing not only the law, but the enforcement of its penalties. In the plots, and in the carrying-out of the schemes, their astuteness and their histrionic powers are called fully into play, one feels in fact inclined to agree with the sage pronouncement, that all that is required by women as a stimulus to their talents, is the flavour of prohibition. It seems, however, rather sad that the highly-developed and educated brain of the modern woman should be put to such contrary uses, should devise first a means of entering prison, and then an infallible way of getting out again. We are apt to lose sight of the heroism, and to see only the folly of such a proceeding, to feel a mingling of pity and disapproval, rather than the admiration which is the tribute usually paid to self-abnegation and courage.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF INDIAN PROGRESS.

THE Blue-book to which Reuter's telegram refers is the Fifth Decennial report on the moral and material progress of India which was due in May last. Progress reports are issued every year as is required by the Government of India Act of 1858; but every ten years this report takes a comprehensive survey of the decennial period, and embodies a succinct official history of the Indian Empire for that space. They are very useful as they bring into one view the progress made in all departments of the administration for a sufficiently long time. The first such Decennial Report was published in 1874 and dealt with the ten years ending with 1872-73. It was drawn up by the skillful hands of Sir Clements Markham who was then an Assistant Secretary at the India Office. Apart from its intrinsic merits as coming from a writer of varied experience, it is a valuable exposition of the changes that had come over this country during the early years of its direct Government by the Crown. The second decennium closed in 1882-83 and its record was entrusted not to any permanent official of the India Office but to an outsider who possessed the requisite literary skill. Sir Clements Markham had retired from the India Office in 1877, and as none in that Office was thought fit for the task of compiling a readable report, a distinguished man of letters, Mr. J. S. Cotton who then edited that excellent literary periodical, the old *Academy*, was commissioned for the task, and he produced an exceptionally interesting report which was praised on all hands at the time. It is only misfortune was that it was in the cumbrous folio form and appeared in blue covers. Blue-books as a rule have a bad name for being dry-as-dust performances, but Mr. Cotton's Blue-book was decidedly an exception. It was not very widely read, simply because it appeared as if with the mark of Cain upon its forehead. Had it been republished by one of our enterprising publishers as an octavo volume of handy size and shape, as it deserved to be, it would have had great vogue as exhibiting the progress of India during a remarkable period, as sketched by a symmetrical hand with much grace of style. The *Times*, only the other day, justly denounced the usual annual progress reports as issued now-a-days by India Office subordinates as ineffably dull hackwork But if at least once in ten years these reports are entrusted to men of letters of the standing and reputation of Mr. Cotton, they would be exempt from this reproach. In the third decennial report issued in 1894 and the fourth issued in 1903, the India Office reverted to the former practice of employing men already in the service for drawing it up. Sir Athelstane Baines, who was responsible for the review of the ten years ending 1891-92, was Census Commissioner in India and possessed the requisite knowledge and experience certainly, but lacked somewhat the gift of lucid and interesting exposition. Mr. Francis Drake who drew up the fourth report, reviewing the decennium ending 1901-12 was assistant at that time in the Statistical Department of India Office, and his bulky folio was of course accurate and painstaking, but it was very dry. The object of interesting people in the progress and condition of India though these periodical works would be attained only if they are prepared by trained and practised literary men who alone know how to put facts and figures before readers in an attractive form.

THE OPIUM DEPUTATION.

TARDY as it is, the recognition by Ministers of the injustice, not to say the absurdity, of China's demands in regard to opium is welcome. The deputation of opponents of the opium trade has received no encouragement at all from either Lord Crewe or Sir Edward Grey. Sir Edward pointed out that it was totally unreasonable for China to ask Great Britain to buy the stocks, while that country is still producing three times as much opium as the stocks represent. The Secretary of State dwelt on the difficulties of disposing of the stocks elsewhere than in China. He might have emphasised the unfair position in which opium merchants are placed by adding that even if the stocks were not removed at all, they would be disposed of very slowly and that the merchants would only very gradually recover the value of goods, which, in many cases, have been purchased with borrowed capital. Were the stocks removed from Shanghai and taken to India or other parts of the East, he might have said, the depreciation in their value would be very considerable, amounting to millions of pounds. This argument might possibly have appealed to the deputation, for we feel perfectly sure that these estimable people, with those they represent, would be much less keen about the ending of the opium trade, if it were going to cause a rise in the income-tax at Home commensurate with the loss it has occasioned to India Again, Lord Crewe very sensibly threw a great doubt upon China's ability to carry out her much vaunted intentions. He said that if China suppressed the opium habit in ten years she would perform a feat unparalleled in the history of the world. He brought this point well home by an allusion to the amount of probability of the suppression of certain British vices within a similar period. Of course, China's pretensions are absurd, and the savage and ruthless methods, which in the interior have been adopted to endeavour to make them good, are inflicting greater misery and suffering on the people than opium has done at its worst. The correspondent in Pekin of the *Times* recently wrote that "A report from Shensi province describes the military Governor as setting forth with 2,000 soldiers to scour the country, destroying opium and beheading the cultivators right and left as he went. Numberless flights are reported from nearly all the provinces where cultivation has been proceeding, and many villagers have lost their lives. Executions, vicious sentences to beatings, extravagant fines, are recorded in all letters from opium districts. The soldiers have taken the opportunity to murder, outrage, and pillage, as well as to exact bribes as the price of immunity. Districts where the cultivators are totally dependent upon the produce of their poppy fields have been swept clean just when the crop was ready for harvesting, with the result that the inhabitants are left to starve." This is the campaign of regeneration which has been extolled by religious bodies throughout the English-speaking parts of the world as the greatest moral phenomenon of the present era. It is one of the most pitiful phenomena, and the people at Home who have given so much encouragement to a hasty and criminally foolish Government in this anti-opium crusade should pause to ask themselves seriously how much harm they have allowed themselves to do, how much devastation and suffering is due to their indirect incitement. But the side of the picture, which this Shensi report presents, is one, we fear, to which they try deliberately to shut their eyes.

AMMUNITION.

THE Germans have apparently succeeded in doing what the British have not yet done, and that is the increasing of the rounds of ammunition carried by the infantry soldier without increasing their weight. As the weight of the bullet and powder charge cannot be altered, the cartridge case alone remains to be dealt with as a medium for lightening the weight of the whole. Aluminium cases proved a failure when experimented with. An apparent solution of the problem has been found by the Germans after experimenting with steel cases. Strength for strength steel is about one-third less in weight than common yellow brass and the adoption of the former makes an increase in the number of cartridges possible by one-third or in other words raising the average 120 rounds carried by the soldier to 160 How another problem has been solved is not stated. Under heat brass contracts, and this assists in the extraction of the cartridges. On the contrary steel expands under heat, and is very susceptible to climatic vagaries. No explanation of how this difficulty has been solved is forthcoming.

THE P. and O Company's mail steamer "Persia," which was to have sailed on Saturday, at 2-30 p.m., left the harbour at 10-15 p.m., owing to the late arrival of the Burma mail.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE BALKANS.

MARITZA RIVER BOUNDARY.

MESSAGE FROM BUKHAREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 26.

Peace now appears to be assured. According to the latest news the negotiations for an armistice and the Peace Conference will take place in Bukharest. The delegates at Nish are only to arrange the immediate cessation of hostilities. All the belligerent Powers have expressed their approval of the programme proposed by Rumania. The situation speedily improved with the acceptance by the Bulgarian, Greek, and Servian Governments of Bukarest as the place of meeting of the conference, at which peace preliminaries will be discussed. The Premiers of the countries interested will probably be the peace delegates. King Ferdinand having again telegraphed to King Charles begging him to intercede with the Kings of Greece, Servia, and Montenegro to hasten the conclusion of peace, King Charles to-day telegraphed to the three Sovereigns as follows :—His Majesty the King of Bulgaria has addressed himself to me asking to intervene with your Majesty with a view to accelerating the conclusion of peace. The knowledge I possess of the general situation and of the relations between the Great Powers, who will not admit a too great diminution of Bulgaria, makes it my duty to draw the attention of your Majesty to the precarious state in which Bulgaria now finds herself and to the interests we have in concluding an armistice as soon as possible after having previously established the most urgent military measures. "I have no doubt that your Majesty will see in this step a new proof of the friendship which I bear for your Majesty and also of my interest in the future of Greece, Servia, and Montenegro. We ourselves desire that the balance of Power in the Balkan Peninsula, which is required by the whole of Europe shall not be shaken. Every fresh effusion of blood can only make the situation worse."—Further friendly representations have been made by Russia and Austria to the Cabinets at Athens and Belgrade, urging the necessity of concluding an armistice on account of the supremely critical state of Bulgaria, which is a serious menace to the *status quo* in the Balkans. The "Estia" says it has reason to believe that both the Greek and Servian Governments have replied to the successive representations that it is impossible for them to accept an armistice before peace preliminaries are signed, on account of Bulgaria's deceitful methods.

The papers announce that in his reply to King Charles' telegram King Constantine gives his reasons for declining in accord with his Government to accept an armistice unless the Bulgarians at the same time accept conditions of peace.

KING FERDINAND'S APPEAL.

Addressing the representatives of the Great Powers, who had been sent for to the Palace on Thursday evening, M. Genadieff, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, being also present, King Ferdinand spoke as follows:—"I am anxious to protest before Europe against the outrageous action of the Turkish army which, not content with violating the Treaty of London, is engaged in invading the old territory of my kingdom in the direction of Tirnova, Seimenli, and Jamboli, and is giving itself up to the most frightful excesses, burning villages, massacring the inhabitants and spreading panic throughout Thrace. I cannot believe that the Great Powers, who have attached their names to a diplomatic act which is now being trodden under foot, can regard with indifference what is being done to day and remain impassive under the insult placed upon them, and to the crimes of which we are the victims. In the distress in which the Bulgarian nation finds itself, I appeal on its behalf to the representatives of civilisation and beg Europe, through your intermediary, gentlemen, to put an end to the sufferings of the people fleeing before the return of their old oppressors."

ACTION OF TURKEY DISCUSSED.

The conference of Ambassadors sat for two and a-half hours on Thursday. The date of the next meeting has not been fixed, but when any new development occurs, and when certain fresh instructions regarding the statutes of Albania have been received, a conference will be arranged—probably one day next week. The utmost secrecy is observed as regards the results of the discussions as to what steps should be taken by the Powers in view of Turkey's action in crossing the Enos-Midia line. While all are agreed that some step should be taken and that the decision already reached laying down the Enos-Midia line as the frontier should be upheld. So far as can be ascertained the conference reached no decision as to how this was to be accomplished. There is no doubt that Russia regards the action of Turkey in a most serious light, but there is no indication that the Russian Government has made any definite proposal as to what shall be done. In fact, so far as can be ascertained, no formal proposal was made from any quarter, although several plans were discussed. A feeling of something like consternation was caused by reports that Turkish troops were advancing towards Philippopolis. In Ambassadorial quarters a feeling of uncertainty as to the future is expressed in view of the difficulty of reaching a common agreement on the steps that can be adopted.

TURKEY'S NEW DEMAND.

The Turkey's Government has given orders to the army to occupy Thrace and Adrianople. In a Note to the Powers the Government throws the responsibility of any possible fighting on Bulgaria.

An official communique issued on Monday says: "Despite the eagerness to sign the peace preliminaries displayed by Bulgaria, she refused to evacuate the territories which were to have been restored to the Turkish Empire She was certainly acting with the manifest intention of securing a frontier in accordance with the erroneous interpretation that she wished to give to the phrase Enos-Midia line. But the Imperial Government, being most anxious to be in a position to defend the capital and the Dardanelles, continued to insist that the frontier, if it started from East, must follow the River Maritza northwards.

The fact that this demarcation was not established as it ought to have been in the text of the treaty of peace is exclaimed undoubtedly by the desire of the Powers to eliminate the difficulties raised at that time by Bulgaria, and thus to ensure as soon as possible the meeting of the delegates in London.

Bearing this in mind, and having as its principal object to avoid any complication the Imperial Government addressed the Bulgarian Government pointing out the reasons that compelled it to insist on the demarcation of the frontier along the Maritza river to Adrianople. The Ottoman Government would have preferred to settle this question with Bulgaria by diplomatic means, but unfortunately the atrocities in which the Bulgarians are indulging in the occupied territories and their indescribable barbarism and vandalism which are fully confirmed by their ex-allies make it impossible for the Imperial Government to hope for a diplomatic solution. Experience shows moreover that any negotiations that are entered upon with Bulgaria are doomed to drag on indefinitely. In these circumstances the Imperial Government is compelled henceforth to make the frontier in question its principal concern while engaging to come to an agreement with the Powers regarding the future of Thrace. The Imperial Government hastens to add that in its desire to respect the decisions of the Great Powers on the one hand and on the other hand to establish normal and durable relations with Bulgaria, it regards the said demarcation as a definitive frontier, promising not to cross it in any circumstances.

The Ottoman Government hopes that the Great Powers will recognise that the present war between the Balkan States and the distribution of Thrace as recommended make it doubly necessary for her to secure as soon as possible a frontier that will guarantee the safety of the capital, and that taking into account the very unusual situation in Thrace they will on their part give Bulgaria the necessary advice to bring about a speedy and pacific settlement of the question in the manner suggested above. The Imperial Government thinks it is duty to throw upon Bulgaria the sole responsibility for any fighting that may occur."

The Porte's Note and communique, are generally regarded as foreshadowing a declaration of war against Bulgaria, and this question has in fact been actively debated by the Council of Ministers. The opinion prevails that Turkey will be compelled to make a formal declaration of war in order to recover her liberty of action which is compromised by the Convention of London.

BULGARIA'S APPEAL.

According to the Bukarest correspondent of the "Temps," Servia is disposed to moderation, but Russia is averse from supporting Greece's claim to Drama and Kavalla, which, she thinks, should belong to Bulgaria. The correspondent says, in contradiction of some other telegrams, that the division of the Rumanian army which is advancing from the Dobrudja district has not yet overstepped the Turtukai-Balchik line, nor occupied Varna or Rustchuck. The mass of the army is on the other side of the Danube and advancing on Sofia. He states that the troops are behaving with extreme moderation and restraint, and the population is greeting them with flowers, but this is the less surprising since they are but sixteen miles from the banks of the Danube, and the majority of the villages are inhabited by Rumanians. The Government has notified the Powers that it will not hurry the march on Sofia, since its only object is to compel Bulgaria to come to terms. It adds that it is prepared to send a Rumanian delegate to Nish or wherever else the delegates may decide to meet. In order to understand the attitude of Rumania, it is only necessary to recall the remark made by General Ficheff to an Italian officer, Colonel Barone, during the Turkish campaign, when the eventuality of Rumania intervening was being discussed. The Bulgarian general said: "If the Rumanian army passes the frontier we shall not send a man to oppose it, but let it do what it pleases. But three or four years afterwards we shall take back all Rumania may gain and something more besides.

Rumania and all the Balkan States are well aware of Bulgaria's imperialistic aims, and for this reason they insist on a general treaty in order to prevent Bulgaria from realising her designs against her neighbours separately later on. M. Hanotaux, in the "Figaro," and M. Clemenceau, in his newspaper, devote leading articles to the international situation, taking Sir Edward Grey's speeches as their text. M. Hanotaux strongly warns the Powers against any active intervention, writing: "Europe certainly has her duties, but above all she owes to herself the maintenance of union and peace." M. Clemenceau fully analyses Sir Edward Grey's words, expressing curiosity as to why he repeated six times the necessity of keeping up contact between the Great Powers. Underlying these and other articles seems to be a mistrust of Austrian action, which, however, nothing that she has hitherto done appears to justify.

BULGARIA'S LAST RESOURCE.

The first step has been taken towards an early conclusion of the second Balkan war by Bulgaria at last despatching plenipotentiaries to Nish for direct negotiations. Hard pressed on all sides, and left alone by the Great Powers, Bulgaria had no other course. Her army is impotent, as the Rumanians, by interrupting railway traffic to the north, stopped the transport of provisions, and the army and the population of Sofia are threatened with famine. Despair and ferment in a population now for the first time learning the truth have created a revolutionary spirit, King Ferdinand fears for his life, and access to the palace is guarded day and night. The Bulgarian Government hopes that the Rumanians will now abandon their advance on Sofia. It is expected that the negotiations at Nish will soon lead to the conclusion of peace, as it is reported that Russia has succeeded in influencing Servia and Greece. The Nish pourparlers will probably soon be followed by the conference at Sinaia, which Turkey, too, wishes to attend. The Vienna Press advocates energetic measures against Turkey, but it is believed in diplomatic quarters here that the Great Powers will do nothing for the present, but that when the new Balkan war map is laid before them for sanction they will declare against Turkey remaining in Thrace.

(*Continued on page 9.*)

BALKAN PEACE TREATY SIGNED.

CONFLICTING VIEWS OF THE POWERS.

RUSSIAN AND AUSTRIAN RESERVATIONS.

ELATED GREEKS.

SERVIAN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RUMANIA'S LEADERSHIP.

The Balkan Peace Treaty was signed yesterday at Bukharest.

But the Treaty is far from being acceptable to the Powers, generally, and Russia and Austria presented Notes to the Conference reserving the right to revise it.

Meanwhile the French and Russian Press are engaging in a heated controversy over the terms of the settlement.

Interesting incidents were associated with the signing of the Treaty. The Servian Premier, at a celebration banquet, hoped that Rumania would ever, remain "the head of the nations they represented." King Charles telegraphed to the Kaiser saying that the fact that the peace would be final was due to him. The Greeks are wildly elated, and are hailing King Constantine as "the glorious Conqueror-King."

There is a very serious outbreak of cholera in the Rumanian Army which, it is expected, will demobilise at once. Bulgaria is also demobilising, relying on the Powers to deal with Turkey.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUKHAREST, Aug. 10.

Peace was signed this morning.

The conclusion of peace was celebrated last night by a grand banquet at the Foreign Office. All the delegates and their assistants were present.

M. Majorescu, welcoming them, thanked the delegates of the Christian Balkan States for accomplishing an agreement so full of promise for the future of the States and signifying a new great force in Europe.

M. Pasics, Servian Premier, replied, paying a tribute to King Carol and M. Majorescu for their generous share in the emancipation of the Balkan people, and hoping that Rumania would ever remain the head of the nations they represented.

KAISER'S CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Kaiser has appointed King Constantine of Greece to be German Field Marshal, and has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on M. Majorescu, President of the Bukharest Peace Conference.

The King of Rumania telegraphed to the Kaiser, thanking him for his loyal friendship and saying that the fact that the peace will be final is due to him.

The Kaiser replied warmly congratulating the King of Rumania on the splendid success of the wise statesman-like policy of Rumania, and expressing great satisfaction to himself that he was able to contribute to the result. The Kaiser rejoices at their mutual co-operation in the cause of peace.

King Charles again replied thanking the Kaiser for his effective share in events so significant to Rumania.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA CLAIM RIGHT TO REVISE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Russian and Austrian Notes reserving the right to revise the Treaty were read at the Bukharest Conference yesterday.

A declaration by Bulgaria was also read that the Austrian and Russian claim to revision decided her to sign the Treaty, in the hope that the Powers would secure an improvement in her position.

Bulgaria's unexpected decision to demobilise is ascribed to her reliance on the Powers to compel the Turks to retire behind the Enos-Midia line.

CONFLICTING VIEWS.

The conflicting views of the Powers regarding the Peace Treaty, and especially the ownership of Kavalla, are revealed in a polemic which has broken out in the French and Russian Press.

The *Temps* is astonished at Russia's attitude regarding Kavalla and warns Russia of the consequences of following Austria's lead.

The *Novoe Vremya* says that France is pursuing chimeras and is sacrificing the Franco-Russian Alliance, the bases of which must be revised.

The Russian Journal *Retch* says that France has deserted us owing to phantom considerations regarding the Mediterranean policy.

GREEK REJOICINGS.

King Constantine has conferred on M. Venizelos the Grand Cross of the Saviour, and has ord red salutes of 101 guns to be fired in all the forts in Greece to celebrate the conclusion of peace.

The wildest enthusiasm prevails in Athens.

BUKHAREST, Aug. 9.

The Conference has concluded. Greece and Servia have reserved the right to submit the question of an indemnity to the Hague Court of Arbitration.

It is announced in Bukharest that Bulgaria has waived her claim to Kavalla.

It is further stated that Rumania will begin to demobilise forthwith.

ATHENS, Aug 8.

King Constantine has ordered all the forts from the Dardanelles to Salonika and from Janina to the Adriatic to fire a salute of 101 gu s. The Greek Press is filled with ecstasies of loyalty, and refers to King Constantine as "the glorious Conqueror King." The papers promise the King a most fervent welcome when he returns to his capital.

CHOLERA AMONG RUMANIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

There were 389 cases of cholera in the Rumanian army, 129 deaths and 425 suspected cases up to August 8.

U.S.A. AND MEXICO.

POSSIBILITY OF WAR DISCUSSED.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT DEMANDED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

President Wilson was much surprised at the receipt of the message from the Mexican Government declaring that if Mr. Lind did not produce his credentials as adviser to the American Embassy in Mexico, accompanied by the recognition of the Republic, his presence would not be acceptable in Mexico.

After conferring with Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bryan issued a statement declaring that the President was entirely within his rights in sending Mr. Lind. Mr. Bryan assumes that the mission will not be regarded as unfriendly when its character is understood.

The American papers regard the situation as critical, and are discussing the possibility of war.

AN AFFRONT FEARED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The progress of Mr. Lind to Mexico is being watched most anxiously by the United States in view of the possibility of an affront to President Wilson's unofficial envoy, which might involve the United States in war.

President Wilson outlined his policy to the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate yesterday evening. It is understood that the United States merely intends to call on President Huerta to carry out the pledges he gave when he succeeded the late President Madero, namely, to hold a prompt election with a view to establishing a constitutional government.

ENVOY'S ARRIVAL AT VERA CRUZ

LATER.

Mr. Lind landed at Vera Cruz yesterday evening and proceeded to the United States Consulate. The population was perfectly quiet.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

COST OF THE INCREASE.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.

The newspaper *Zeit* affirms that the additional expenditure necessitated by the contemplated increase in the Austrian army will exceed one and a half milliards of kronen, while the cost of the mobilisation on account of the Balkan War will require an appropriation of at least six hundred million kronen.

The usual Army estimates will be increased till 1918 to 550 millions of kronen and the nav l estimates to 175 millions of kronen.

The latter is required to cover the proposed expenditure on new construction.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLITICS.

EFFORT TO DEPOSE GENERAL BOTHA.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 9.

General Hertzog is preparing a new campaign with the declared object of deposing General Botha from the Premiership and substituting a neutral leader who will include Generals Botha and Hertzog in his Cabinet, or exclude both.

The followers of General Botha suspect the Hertzogites of coquetting with the Labour party. If these two parties attack the Government the Unionist party will probably support General Botha.

THE LATE COL. CODY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The King has sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Cody and her family.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Colonel Cody will be interred in the military cemetery at Aldershot on Monday. The funeral will be of a semi-military character, soldiers having volunteered to take part.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The death is announced of Father Ohrvalden, who was for ten years a captive of the Mahdi.

LONDON, Agu. 9.

The death is announced of Majo General Sir George Dartnell.

SIR George Dartnell had been Colonel Commandant of the Natal Volunteer and Mounted Police forces since 1874. He was born in 1838, and in 1865 married a daughter of Mr. C. Steer, at one time a judge of the Calcutta Supreme Court. He entered the Army in 1855, and retired in 1869. In 1857 he served with the Central India Field Force when he was severely wounded. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, was awarded a medal with clasp, and received the brevet of Major. During the Bhootan expedition he acted as A. D. C. to Major-General Tombs and received a medal and clasp. The other engagements in which he distinguished himself were the Zulu war in 1879 (medal), the Basuto war in 1880 (medal), the Boer war in 1881 and again in 1899-1901 (despatches twice, medal and clasps).

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The death is announced of Mrs Seely, wife of Colonel Seely, Secretary for War.

The late Mrs. Seely was a daughter of Colonel the Hon. Sir H. G. L. Crichton, K.C.B., A.D.C. to the King. She was married to Colonel Seely in 1895, and had three sons and three daughters.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety, impossible with solid fuel.

"RECKONING DAY."

MORE LIMEHOUSE BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

THE ACT WHICH TORIES STONED AND REVILED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the blessings of the Insurance Act to ten thousand Notts miners at Sutton, Ashfield, yesterday. He said the day of reckoning was coming for the Tories, who stoned, reviled and spat on the Act which was doing the work of "The Man of Nazareth." Much remained to be done before poverty and privation were driven from our proud country. Liberals had relieved the aged workers from poverty and were now attacking sweating and intemperance. They were about to march on the central position where the land monopoly was entrenched. The struggle would be fierce, but, "with the people helping, we shall triumph."

APPEALS AGAINST ACQUITTAL.

SIR JOHN HEWETT DEFENDS EXISTING SYSTEM.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Sir John Hewett, in a letter to the *Times* on the subject of the Sitapur case, defends the existing Indian procedure. He cites cases in which appeals against acquittal, notably of police officers, have succeeded.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, in a letter to the *Times*, asks how far the new principle of Lord Crewe of encouraging officials to shirk responsibility is to be carried. He says that on Lord Crewe's principle the District Magistrate at Cawnpore should have hidden until he had received a telegraphic order from the Lieutenant-Governor, who should have consulted the Government of India, and the Governor-General, in his turn, should have sought orders from Lord Crewe.

NEW MARCONI CONTRACT.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Masterman moved that the House approve the second Marconi contract. He said the Admiralty was reluctant to undertake wireless telegraphy, but that if no reasonable private offer had been received the Government would certainly have undertaken the work itself. He hoped that the question would be discussed free from passion.

Sir Henry Norman and Sir George Marks, both Liberals, criticised the contract.

Lord Robert Cecil moved an official Opposition amendment, which disapproved the contract in the absence of a report of anybody independent of the Government.

Mr. Samuel made a lengthy defence of the contract and dwelt on the difficulties of a State undertaking, instancing the example of the South African Government, which, after investigating other systems, had asked to be allowed to participate in the contract.

After Mr. Bonar Law had criticised the contract, Mr. Asquith defended it, declaring that the Government would remain free to use any improvements science could suggest.

The amendment was rejected by 221 votes to 140 and the contract was ratified by 210 votes to 148.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Mr. Asquith to-day received a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage. He said he did so because their pacific law-abiding methods contrasted strikingly with the disorderly criminal proceedings with which they had unhappily become familiar. Mr. Asquith claimed that the Government had kept faith with women and the whole question was one for the people, who must decide. Then if their verdict were favourable, no political combination in the world could prevent their success and their most determined opponents would be the first to bow to that decision.

TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The increase in exports for July amounted to £5,177,848 and in imports to £3,487 253.

In the former the principal increases were cotton manufactures, £614,380; wool, a quarter of a million, and new ships, three-quarters of a million. In the latter, the chief increases were food, drink and tobacco, 1¼ millions, and timber 1½ millions.

IMPROVED SITUATION AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9.

The improvement in the situation here is illustrated by an announcement of the Refugee Relief Committee that no more subscriptions are needed.

The camps will be broken up in a few days.

Admiral Tseng has now fairly cleared out the Kiangnan and Nanten districts.

CHINESE LEADERS IN JAPAN.

TOKIO, Aug. 10.

The Chinese rebel leader, Huanghsing, has landed at Nagasaki.

Dr. Sunyatsen has landed secretly at Kobe.

H.M.S. "ESPIEGLE," Commander W. Nunn, R. N., sailed from here on Saturday for Muscat.

THE ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE.

GOVERNMENT REPLY TO DEPUTATION.

WHY BRITAIN DOES NOT BUY CHINA'S STOCKS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug 9.

Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey received on August 7, a representative deputation from the opponents of the opium traffic, including Mr. James Rowlands, who withdrew his motion in the House of Commons on August 4, in consequence of Lord Crewe and Sir Edward Grey's consenting to receive the deputation.

According to the official report of the proceedings, Lord Crewe, replying, said that Chinese opinion, in practice, was not unanimous with regard to the ending of the opium trade; but, already, there was a great improvement. There were great practical difficulties in disposing of the opium stocks at Shanghai elsewhere than in China.

The Government of India had no desire to encourage the export of opium to China. If China suppressed the opium habit within ten years then it would be a feat unparalleled in the history of the world. It should be remembered, added Lord Crewe, that reformers in England would not venture to suggest a ten years' limit to some of our national vices.

Lord Crewe did not believe that the complete prohibition of importation into China would be a very great help.

Sir Edward Grey, in concurring, described a scheme which would bring the trade to an end in 1916. He was doubtful whether the accumulated stocks at Shanghai were really an obstruction to China. While China continued to produce three times as much opium as these stocks they could not reasonably ask the British Parliament to buy the stocks.

Replying to the suggestion that Britain should follow the example of America with regard to the Boxer Indemnity, Sir Edward Grey, in an outspoken statement, said that Britain had drafted large claims against China but had reduced them before presentation, whereas America had presented large claims, waited until a good deal had been paid, and had then waived the rest, thus gaining a dramatic position.

24,000 PRISONERS PARDONED

STRIKING CLEMENCY OF THE KAISER.

BERLIN, Aug. 9.

On the occasion of the Emperor's Jubilee 24,000 prisoners received amnesty.

[Home sporting news and notes and full reports of local matches will be found on page 5.]

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

CHARGE AGAINST HEAD CONSTABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The first of the three cases, in which Head Constable Sanikar Panikar and several constables are charged with wrongful confinement, extortion, etc., closed yesterday in the Sessions Court, Calicut, after a three days' trial.

In the first case, the Head Constable alone was charged, the allegation being that in May last he enquired *sub-rosa* into a case of paddy theft arrested several persons and extorted money from Vlue Nair and others, but he did not record the arrests and subsequent proceedings.

The committing Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of torture, and committed the accused on charges of extortion and wrongful confinement.

Fourteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution in the Sessions Court to prove arrest and wrongful confinement for three days, and the alleged extortion, Mr. Rabb-Jones, I.C.S., being among the witnesses as he had investigated the case.

The defence was that the charge was the outcome of enemity with the Adikary of Kolathur, who is also the Kariasthan of Kolathur, and an all-powerful man in the locality.

The assessors found that extortion had been proved. The first assessor found that accused might be guilty of wrongful confinement, and the second assessor returned a finding of "guilty of wrongful confinement."

The judge said that he would pronounce judgment after hearing the other two cases.

THE DACCA MUSEUM.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The inauguration of the Dacca Museum took place last evening at the rooms alloted to it by Government in the Secretariat building. Lord and Lady Carmichael, Sir William Duke and other members of the Council attended and there was a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Stapleton, Inspector of Schools, and Tasaddaqalmed of the Dacca Madrassa, then read an interesting paper on Gazi Shaheb, the patron saint of boatmen, and the first invader of Sylhet. An announcement was made of the discovery of an inscription during 1512 A D which proved the first conquest of Sylhet in 1303 A.D. by Sikander Khan Gazi.

SIR JAMES AND LADY MESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, Aug 9.

Sir James and Lady Meston spent yesterday at Muttra and returned to Agra last night. This morning His Honour visited the Agra College, St John's College and the Lunatic Asylum where several European lunatics are at present confined.

TRAIN WRECK.

TWO PERSONS KILLED AT YEOVIL.

SERIOUS CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Two people were killed and six injured in an accident which occurred on the Great Western line at Yeovil. The accident was due to an excursion train from Paddington over-running another train.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The injured are in a serious condition.

Magnificent rescue-work was performed in heart-rending conditions amid the ruins of the telescoped coach.

The official statement says that it was a light engine which ran into the excursion train.

[This fatal accident is the latest of a series which has marred the brilliance of the holiday season at Home, where excursion trains have been flooding the seaside and other popular resorts with pleasure-seekers. There have been many cases of drowning and motoring fatalities.]

CHARGES AGAINST A GOVERNOR.

ALLEGED SPECULATION WITH ELECTORAL FUNDS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, is being charged with speculating wholesale with electoral funds. A committee of the New York Legislature is investigating the case, and examining stockbrokers and others.

Governor Sulzer affirms that the action is mere malice on the part of Tammany.

LINKING UP RUSSIA AND JAPAN BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.

The telegraphic Administration has begun negotiations with apan to link up the Russian lines with the Japanese lines in Korea and Sakhalin. It has been decided to erect a number of wireless stations in Kamchatka and Sakhalin and also at Krasnovodsk and Potibo.

A STEAM LAUNCH MISSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The river police authorities of Calcutta have received information that the steam launch "Clytie" despatched from the Royal Indian Marine dock yard at Kidderpore on 13th ult. to Murshidaba had not reached its destination. This launch had been sent here for repairs, and its non-appearance at Murshidabad is naturally causing the authorities of that place a good deal of anxiety. She was scheduled to arrive there on July 16. A sub-inspector of police from Murshidabad was sent on July 31 in another launch to search for the missing boat and after patiently scouring the river between the two places for some days he was unable to obtain any information whatever in relation to the vessel. She had on board at the time of leaving Calcutta a serang and the usual Indian crew. Enquiries are still being made.

INTER-TRIBAL FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

A curious instance of inter-tribal fighting has just been reported from Waziristan. On August 3 the Spinkama Mahsud and the Tori Khel had arranged to hold a jirgha to settle certain small differences. As the Mansuds approached the settlement of the Tori Khel, the fighting men of the latter left to guard the villages, but it was thought that an attack was intended. They accordingly opened fire and a fight lasting all night followed. The Tori Khel were assisted by some of their near neighbours, the Manza Khel and the Maddar Khel, the latter having a petty quarrel with the Spinkama Mahsuds. The casualties cannot be exactly ascertained but it is believed that 26 men were killed outright and a number were wounded.

RAILWAY OFFICER'S ASSAULT.

HEAVY FINE IMPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CUDAPPA, Aug 9.

The case in which Mr. S. G. Mercer, District Traffic Superintendent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway at Arkonam, was charged with house-breaking and hurt on a complaint by Margam Iyer, assistant station-master at Settigunta, was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Bryant, I.C.S., Magistrate of Cuddappa. Mr. Mercer was convicted and fined Rs. 300, and out of the amount Rs. 150 was ordered to be paid to Margam Iyer as compensation.

The accused was acquitted of house-breaking on the ground that he was protected by Section 122 of the Railway Act.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS' CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 9.

The trial began yesterday before the First Class Magistrate of Kottayam, of B. W. Swinny and Mrs. Stephens on the charge of murder of Buckingham-Stephens, a European dentist.

On an application by the defence pleader the case was adjourned to Aug. 21 pending the decision of the Travancore High Court, which is moved for the transfer of the case from the file of the First Class Magistrate.

A NUMBER of ladies in Karachi have started an Indian Widows' Self-help Association.

CAWNPORE RIOT.

104 PERSONS UNDER ARREST.

A LEGAL DEFENCE FUND OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CAWNPORE, Aug. 9.

The total number of persons arrested in connection with the Mosque riots was 171. Of these, 40 boys were released on the same day, 27 persons were discharged on the evening of August 6, and 104 persons are still under arrest. The trial is fixed for Wednesday, August 13, but it is likely that the police will apply for another short remand. It is stated that Mr. Boys, barrister of Allahabad, will conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Several prominent Mahomedan gentlemen, including Mr. Wazir Hasan, Secretary of the All-India Moslem League, and others from various parts of the country have during the last few days come to Cawnpore. To-day's arrivals include Messrs. Mahomed Ali Shoukat Ali, General Secretary of the Anjuman Khudam Kaaba, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sharif, barrister of Calcutta. All these were allowed to visit the injured in hospital and those under arrest in jail.

A fund has been started in aid of the dependents of those killed and injured and for the defence of prisoners under arrest and it is said the fund will exceed a lakh of rupees.

His Honour the Lieut-Governor, who was due here this morning, has altered his programme and will now reach here to-morrow morning, stopping here till Monday.

The idea of waiting upon His Honour with a formal deputation has apparently been dropped, though it is reported that the Hon. the Raja of Mahmoodabad reached Cawnpore this afternoon and had a long interview with Mr. H.G.S. Tyler, District Magistrate. Among those still under arrest are four prominent members of the Moslem community, viz, Moulana Abdul Qadir Azad Sobham, Hafiz Ahmed Ullah, with the trustees, conveners and speakers at last Sunday's meeting and Hafiz Abu Said han and Mahommad Yasin.

The enquiry is in the hands of Khan Bahadur Habib Ullah, Deputy Superintendent of Police. A section of the local Press urges that the inquiry into the case should be entrusted to police officers from outside.

A THEATRICAL DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

To-day, at the Egmore Police Court, before Mr. S. M. V. Oosman Sahib, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing, in which Mr. K. A. Mirza, agent to the firm of Madan and Co., Calcutta, supplier of films to the Empire Cinema charged "Sir" Mark Anton, quick-change artist, Mrs. Wadia, actress, and three of "Sir" Mark Anton's assistants with having used criminal force towards him at the Lyric Theatre in Mount Road, on the night of the 5th instant. "Sir" Mark Anton on being asked to plead denied that he had used criminal force towards the complainant, and said that he had merely prevented the complainant from assaulting Mrs. Wadia. He added that before anything happened, complainant had grossly insulted Mrs. Wadia, and offered grave provocation.

All the other accused likewise pleaded not guilty.

THE SITAPUR FLYING-SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

In connection with the establishment of a flying-school at Sitapur, where four officers with six aeroplanes are to be posted, the officers are Captain Massy, 29th Punjabis, who will be the commandant; Captain Hoare, Central India Horse; Lieut. Newall, 2nd Gurkha Rifles; and Lieut Reilly, 72nd Punjabis.

THE CAUVERY RESERVOIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 9.

Sir Henry Griffin, chairman, and Mr. Nethersole, the assessor, in the Cauvery Reservoir arbitration matter, have adjourned the proceedings to the end of September, Sir Harvey leaving for home for the vacation. The report that the work on the dam was stopped owing to objections raised by the Government of Madras is contradicted by all who have visited the site.

TIBETO-CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug 9.

Long Chen Shetra, who will be the Tibetan plenipotentiary at the Simla Conference on the Tibeto-Chinese affairs, has still not entered British territory. As, however, there is no prospect of the conference assembling this month his journey may well be a leisurely one, says the *Pioneer*.

RANGOON OIL COMPANY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON Aug. 9.

Profits for the year ending March 31 of the Rangoon Oil Company, Ltd., indicate satisfactory results of the past season's operation. The figures show a net profit of Rs. 3,97,768. Adding to that Rs. 71,188, the profit of the previous year, there is available a balance Rs. 4,68,952, which the directors propose at next Saturday's annual general meeting to dispose of as follows:—To property depreciation reserve account Rs. 3,00,000 and carry forward Rs. 1,68, 952. The oil worked and marketed during the year was in excess of the quantity accounted for in the previous balance sheet and the proceeds were Rs. 16,81,122-8-2. Of the loans amounting nearly to twenty lakhs, close on four lakhs, have been paid up.

THE Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of Aug. 8.

GREAT FLOOD IN INDIA.

TOWN OF BURDWAN UNDER WATER.

RAILWAY SUBMERGED AND TRAFFIC STOPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug 9.

The East Indian Railway line at Burdwan is under water for more than two miles owing to the flooding of the Damoodar river, and transhipment is stated to be impossible. The position, according to the Divisional Traffic Manager at Howrah, is rather serious. The town of Burdwan is under water and it has been found necessary to stop all trains. Both goods and passenger traffic is interrupted, and the interruption is likely to continue for two days or so. The Agent of the East Indian Railway has left hurriedly for Burdwan.

It is expected that the English mail will reach Calcutta about 2 a. m. to-morrow.

LATER.

The English mail has been delayed and the traffic in both departments, passenger and goods, is seriously impeded by the breaking of a bund of the Damoodar river at a point near Burdwan. Several villages are reported to have been swept away by the flood and a portion of Burdwan station is under water. The railway lines at Burdwan and some miles beyond are submerged.

A portion of a branch line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway near Asansol has been washed away, but the breach was under repairs to-day and the line will be in running order to-morrow.

The Agent, the Divisional Traffic Manager and the Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway have proceeded in a special train to Burdwan.

Early in the afternoon a special train carrying a large quantity of rice and other food-stuffs was despatched from Howrah station to the scene of the disaster. The reason for the despatch of these provisions was due to complaints from the railway employees and others in the neighbourhood of Asansol that they were starving.

Through traffic on the East Indian Railway has been suspended.

ANOTHER BREACH.

AGRA, Aug. 9.

The Bengal Nazpur Railway line at mile 225 between Garajoipur and Jhalda on the Purullia-Ranchi section, is breached owing to heavy flood. The passengers are being transhipped. It is expected that through running will be resumed to-morrow.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

In connection with the request made by the Government of Bengal and at the initiation of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a conference of non-official gentlemen and railway, port and municipal authorities to consider the proposed appointment of a Government Commission to investigate the question of the development of the Port of Calcutta and of all transport facilities connected with it, was held in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last evening. In the absence of the President of the Chamber the vice-president, the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, took the chair and there was a large attendance.

The resolution, moved by the Chairman and supported by the representatives of the different trades, was unanimously adopted:—"Whereas it is in the opinion of this Conference urgently necessary that a full and complete investigation should be made into the question of the general policy of the development of the Port of Calcutta and of transport and all other facilities connected therewith; be it hereby resolved that this Conference strongly recommend that the Government of Bengal should appoint forthwith a small investigating authority or commission to consist of six members empowered to deal comprehensively with the whole question and that such commission shall include an officer of Government to act as president, the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, another commercial member to be selected by that Chamber, a railway expert and an officer experienced in Port affairs."

HOUSE SEARCHES AND ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

Several houses at Madaripur, Kulpaddi Ishibpur, Khalia and Khairbhanga were simultaneously searched by the police in connection with the Kowakuri political dacoity case at Khaibhanga in the house of Romoni Dass. A military bugle was found and in his dispensary at Khalia and, a sword-stick letters and papers were seized as the result of which Romini and Kaliprosad were arrested yesterday. The other accused on bail were taken in police custody. Romini has also been sent up under Section 19 for possessing arms without a license.

H. H. THE Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior has given Rs. 25,000 towards the Unani Ayurvedic Medical College at Delhi, the scheme for which continues to make progress.

IN connection with the Imperial motor transport conference at the Royal Automobile Club, London, it is interesting to note that Mr. Frank Beecher of the Michelin Tyre Co Ltd., had been appointed delegate of the French Chamber of Commerce of Montreal. The principal object of the Conference is to increase the general knowledge throughout the Empire of the enormous possibilities of motor transport for a great variety of trade and industrial purposes; also to bring about a better understanding of local requirements and the desirable methods of doing business between the manufacturer and the potential user.

ROUND ABOUT.

Someone told me the other day that he had at last yielded to the importunities of his friends and allowed himself to be entertained—at their expense—by witnessing 'absolutely the last' exhibition of dancing given by Mlle. Roshanara before her departure for Europe. Having myself, in deference to the insistent worrying of my acquaintances, spent an evening at the Royal Opera House, I asked him to tell me what were the thoughts that arose in his mind, when watching her performance, as I was anxious to find out whether they coincided with my own. He replied that the following was the sequence of his impressions: "'The Roshanara woman!' an Englishwoman with a foreign name." Very French? Let's hope so! No matter! The curtain rises! There she is! There's Roshanara! Like a frog she squats, like a frog in posture but as unlike as possible in form. For she's attractive, strangely, uncomfortably attractive and—weird! Look at her eyes! Thin black painted lines from their corners extend them, elongate them, so that their unfathomable depths suggest mysterious intrigue. What a model for a Beardsley masterpiece! Now she's dancing! *Is* this dancing? Is this flitting, running, arm-waving, neck-twisting, frame-rippling exhibition of amazing sinuosity really dancing? Do I think so and do the audience? Why am I grinning as I watch her, and why are my companions? The appearance of the faces is anything but æsthetic. Their eyes, true, are fixed upon the stage with a fearful intensity but their mouths, those tell-tale mirrors of the mind, are contorted with an expression of repulsive significance. If this is the effect of this dancing, surely the majority of us are not truly appreciating it. I fear, indeed, that Roshanara's efforts are very pearls cast before swine, food unsuitable for the ordinary man's consumption. All they seem to have resulted in is a moral indigestion which is a sad disease to afflict respectable Bombay. But come again, Roshanara! Come when your art is more fully understood and when we have learnt to esteem unconventionality and freedom rather than the cramped and stilted artificiality of old-time terpsichore. Come then and we shall welcome you. Though most of your lessons fell on the stony ground of ignorance and prejudice, some will bear good fruit that will ripen and acclaim you. Look forward!"

It is to be feared that the desire expressed in the last sentences of my friend's observations arises upon an assumption quite hopelessly optimistic. Apparently he imagines that as the years roll by there will be an immense increase in the knowledge and appreciation of the spirit of dancing. Surely he is wrong. That the tendencies are all the other way is, unfortunately, only too clear if one faces the facts in an unprejudiced frame of mind. What can the substitution in our drawing-rooms of the unbridled indelicacies of the modern bunny-hug for the decorous and artistic measures of the past mean but a growing popularity for the energetically physical and obvious, at the expense of the more truly noble but less intrusive delights that spring from a genuine æstheticism. The fashions of to-day tell us plainly that there is a quickly diminishing proportion of the world's so-called educated population that is knowledgable or interested in any branch of culture. Painting, poetry, sculpture, and music now receive profound indifference unless they pander to the public taste by means of a debased sensationalism. Though true enough that people now-a-days devote an increased amount of time to pleasure, their cult of the hedonic fetish is conducted with rituals grossly materialistic. This perhaps is a sign of virility. Virility, however, can be carried to exaggerated lengths. If the morbid extremes of the French Cubists, the negroid ideals of rag-time dancing, the hideous monstrosities of Teuton sculpture, and the unmelodious thunderings of Wagnerism can be called virile, then virility is not far removed from mere animalism. Better by far the days of the scented beaux, who, connoisseurs in dress if nothing else, at least tried to be artistic, than an age debauched by pleasures and amusements that would shame the morals of Babylon and the manners of a cave-man.

The cave dweller in spite of his primitive surroundings was really a much-to-be-envied person as compared with us, civilised beings of the present day. He had no worries with his landlord, no expenses for repairs, no quarrels with the tax collector and no bills for electric light. In his own little hole in the cliff he lived out his placid existence, amusing himself with hunting and fighting with his wife. 'How delightfully Utopian.' Why do not more hard-worked advocates of the simple life when on their annual holiday follow in the footsteps of those far-back ancestors and doss down in a cave? It's far pleasanter than tent shelter, I can assure them, for I have tried it. A word of advice, however—go in a party; take a warren! It's very much more amusing! But remember carefully that it's a long, long, cave that hasn't got a turning, and be circumspect before you take that turning or there may be complications. If one really acquires the cave-man spirit one can have endless entertainment. Those picturesque but craggy boulders, for instance, that freely sprinkle the grotto floor, form a far more efficient concealment than any drawing room cosy-corner for the quiet conduct of discreet flirtation. Quiet, that is, unless in the ecstasy of your amorous intention, bending before your lady, you plant your tender knee upon a stony spike. Then it's good-bye to quietude indeed, for your tremulous shriek of agony will bring Mamma scuttling to her duckling's side. Oh, for the life in a cave!

P. S.

The Viceroy, says the *Pioneer*, will leave Simla about the middle of October on his autumn tour. He will visit the following places: Amritsarthala, Bikanir, Ellora, Hyderabad, Bijapur, Gaersoppa, Mysore, Bangalore, the Kolar Gold-Fields, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madras, Cuttack, Puri, Bankipur, Bharatpur and will arrive at Delhi during the first week of December.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

TEMPLE DISPUTE.

TRUSTEES' CLAIM TO PROPERTY.

An interesting suit in connection with the temple of Mahalaxmi was on the board of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman on Saturday. The suit was fixed by the Advocate-General of Bombay at the instance of Jethabhai Raghowji and Velji Purshotum against Dinker Khanderao and seven others.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, were for the plaintiff; Mr. Jayker, with Mr. Taraporewalla, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, represented the first defendant; and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Jayker, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia were for defendants Nos. 2 to 8.

The plaint showed that the complainants were worshippers at the Mahalaxmi temple at Breach Candy, in Bombay, and were making their offerings. The origin of the temple was unknown, but it was believed to have been established between 1771 and 1784 A. D., at which date the idols of the three goddesses Mahalaxmi, Mahakali and Mahasaraswati were erected. It was visited by a large number of worshippers and the expenses of the worship of those goddesses and the other expenses of the temple were defrayed out of the offerings. The temple was possessed of moveable and immoveable property, consisting of the offerings of the worshippers, and there were accumulations in the hands of the first defendant of the unexpended income and offerings which belonged to the temple. There were certain officials in the temple known as Bhopees whose duties were to guard the temple and keeping it clean. They claimed to hold their office hereditarily and to be descended from one Krishna Moria, whom they considered as the founder of the temple. In 1867, certain disputes arose among the descendants of that founder and a suit was field in the High Court when one Remchandra Vasudeo and one Narayan Vithal claimed certain rights as the Bhopees of the temple against one Mathura. A consent decree was passed in that suit by which it was declared that Anandrao Bhaskerjee, Khanderao Moroji, Shamrao Pandurang and Cassenath Dhakji should be managers of the temple and that they should collect the offerings made to the goddesses and should distribute to Ramchandra Vasudeo and Narayen Vithal a share of four annas each and to Mathura and Rama a share of two annas each. The managers were to retain the remaining four annas shares to meet the expenses of the worship of the goddesses and the other expenses of the temple The temple property was to be in the hands of the managers who were given liberty to appoint other managers.

Since the date of that consent decree, Ramchandra died leaving as his heirs Mukund Ramchandra, Damodar Ramchandra and Daji Ramchandra.

Mukund died in December, 1907, leaving his widow Bhagirthibai the third defendant, his son Mukund, the second defendant and one Daji. Ramchandra who died in February, 1906, without leaving any issue. Narayen Vithal also died leaving as his heirs the defendants Nos. 5 to 8. The fifth defendant died some years ago leaving as his survivor Atmaram Narayer, the eighth defendant in the suit.

SUCCESSORS IN OFFICE.

After the date of that consent decree, Anandrao Bhaskerji and Kashinath Dhakji died, and Khanderao Moroji and Shamrao Pandurang appointed the first defendant and Shamrao Pandurang as managers in their place. In 1900, Shamrao died, and in the following year Khanderao also died. Since their death the first defendant and the original second defendant acted as the sole managers of the temple. The plaintiff said he believed that since the date of the consent decree, those who acted as the managers of that temple under that decree received the income of the temple, including the offerings made to the goddesses.

The plaintiff, therefore prayed that it may be declared that the Mahalaxmi temple was a trust created for public and charitable purposes and that the rights of the defendants Nos. 2 to 8 to act as hereditary Bhopees of the temple and their rights and privileges to receive a portion of the offerings of the temple be ascertained. They also prayed that an account be taken by the court of the moveable and immoveable property and all offerings and other property that had come into the possession of the defendants as Managers or Bhopees. On taking account if anything was found due from the defendants to the funds of the temple they should be ordered to pay the same into the court. The first defendant should be removed from the office as manager of the temple and other persons should be put in his place, as managers or trustees. The plaintiff further said that a scheme should be settled by the Court for the management of the temple and the funds and for the appointment of proper persons as trustees. He also said that the defendants should be restrained by the injunction of the Court from removing or disposing of the offerings or other property of the temple; that a receiver should be appointed to take charge of the property of the temple and that all books and documents relating to the offerings should be brought into the court and the defendants or some one of them should be ordered to pay costs.

DEFENDANT'S VERSION.

The first defendant put in his written statement in which he stated that he had no knowledge of the origin of the temple but believed that it was built by one Bhakji Dadaji before 1825, A. D. in 1867 a suit was filed in which a consent decree was passed by which the management of the temple and its income had been carried on by the managers appointed by that decree. The defendant admitted that the temple was possessed of moveable and immoveable property, and he was ready to render an account of the management. He further stated that Anandrao Bhuskerji, Kashinath Dhakji and Shamrao Pandurang all died before March 1900, and by a deed of appointment the sole surviving manager, Khanderao Moroji, appointed him and the second defendant to be joint managers with himself in the place of the deceased managers. Khanderao died on October 6, 1911, and the original second defendant died on July 16, 1912 and from that time he had acted as the sole manager of the temple and performed his duties in strict accordance with the directions of the consent decree and there was no reason to remove him from the office. He prayed that other respectable persons be appointed as managers with him in place of the late manager; and submitted that there was no necessity for framing a scheme for the management of the temple and funds. The defendant said that the management of the temple had been carried on satisfactorily since the date of the consent decree, and there had been no complaint about it. He added that the suit had been filed unnecessarily at the instigation of the relators and prayed that his costs of the suit be provided for.

The defendants Nos. 2 to 8 stated that they were not aware who the relators were or whether they were in the habit of making offerings at the temple of Mahalaxmi. One Krishna Moria who was their ancestor and a member of the Agree caste, about 150 years ago erected on a hill near the sea shored of Breach Candy, in Bombay, three stone images of the Hindu goddess Durgah in her three principal characters of Shri Mahaluxmi, Shri Maha Saraswati and Shri Maha Kali, and built a temple over those images which became known as the temple of Mahaluxmi. The temple acquired great sanctity and was still frequented by numerous visitors who made their offerings. Krishna Moria and his descendants had been in undisturbed possession and absolute control of the temple and the surrounding properties since its foundation. Besides being in possession and control of the temple, Krishna resided within its precints and exercised the office of Bhopee of the temple till his death. The defendants said that till 1904 the images were installed on a raised dais covered by a tiled canopy. The structure was very flimsy and there was only one entrance. In 1904, the managers appointed by that consent decree applied that out of the balance which was then in their hands, Rs. 11,000 should be sanctioned by the Court for the erection of a new structure over those images; the Court granted an order sanctioning the expenditure, but by 1906 that sum was exhausted and thus the structure could not be completed. At the request of the managers and worshippers, the defendants completed the temple at an additional cost of Rs. 6,000 out of the funds. They also expended Rs. 521 in erecting a small building near the temple which was used for the purposes connected with the worship of those idols. They, therefore, counter claimed Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 521 at a reasonable rate of interest. They also required that their descendants should be declared entitled to the rights and privileges in regard to that temple, its income and offerings and immovable property.

After the raising of the preliminary issues, the case was postponed till Tuesday.

THE POLICE COURTS.

FALSE IMPERSONATION.

Nathu Karson was on Saturday committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of false impersonation and using a false document as genuine.

Sub-Inspector Barodi, of the C. I. D. prosecuted, and Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appered for the defence.

It was alleged that Vazpal Lakhamsi sued Walji Velji and the accused in the Bombay Small Causes Court for a certain sum of money. When the case was called, Nathu Karson was absent from Bombay and so his name was struck off from the suit and a decree was passed against Walji Velji alone. Nathu Karson returned in May last when the complainant presented the decree to him and he paid the amount. Afterwards he went to the Small Causes Court, impersonated the plaintiff, and without informing the clerk of the fact of the decree having been satisfied obtained a writ of execution against Walji Velji who was arrested and brought before the the Registrar. It was then discovered that the decree had been satisfied and that the endorsement had been covered by a piece of paper being pasted over it. The matter was referred to the police and it was found that Nathu Karson had put his thumb impression on the application for the writ impersonating the plaintiff, and he was therefore arrested.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Payne, solicitor, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday and surrendered Mr. A. M. Jiwanji, against whom a bailable warrant was issued by the Magistrate on the complaint of Gulam Hussein Issaji Tajbhoy who charged him with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,042, alleged to have been committed in his capacity as a partner of the agent of the Bombay and Hadjas Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Payne submitted to the Court that the second accused had been to Karachi and was now on his way back. He requested the Court to stay the despatch of the warrant or, if it had been sent already, to stay the execution of it.

The Magistrate allowed bail to Mr. Jiwanji on his depositing a sum of Rs 500, and passed no order regarding the application on behalf of the second accused. The case has been fixed for the 26th instant.

AGRIPADA HOUSE COLLAPSE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the girl Kashibai, who was killed by a house collapsing at Agripada, Haynes Road, on Friday afternoon.

The house was a very old one, and belonged to one Abdul Hussein Mizamali who had only recently purchased it from another. It was inhabited mostly by Hindu labourers. The noise caused by collapse attracted the neighbours to the scene and some of the children who were in the other partions of the building were brought out by them. Four persons were buried under the debris. Two of these managed to extricate themselves, and the other two were rescued after the arrival of the Fire Brigade and the Police. One of them however, the girl Kashibai, was badly injured and expired on the way to the hospital.

Mr. Robert Thomson, foreman of the Fire Brigade, who was examined at the inquest, said that when he with his men went to the spot, he heard the cry of a child from the ground floor. On reaching the place he found the girl with her head down jammed against the wall. They rendered the child first aid and sent her to the hospital. The house was a very old one, and the partition walls were made of bamboos plastered over with mud.

The injured man Dadu Satwa said that he had been a resident in the building for the last fifteen years and never suspected any danger. There were about sixty persons living in the twelve rooms of the building. He was sleeping at the time of the accident and was awakened by the debris falling on him, and rescued his wife.

Mr. Burjorji M Nariman, Superintendent of Buildings Bombay Municipality, said he had not seen the house himself and had never been apprised of any danger to the building. He saw the building after the accident and thought the collapse was due to its being very old. There were several other old buildings in Agripada.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the death of the girl Kashibai was caused by her being buried under the debris of an old building that collapsed, and added a rider that the Municipality should inspect all the houses in the ward.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM A CORRSPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 9.

Brigadier-General Cox, Commanding the Rawalpindi Brigade, has been placed on special duty at Simla in connection with the Army Headquarters Staff ride, which will take place in the autumn.

Lieut.-Colonel Douglas Hunter, R.A.M.C., at present in charge of the Medical Depot and School of instruction at Home, will take up the post of Assistant Director, Military Services, Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades in October.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Colonel W. R. Marshall.

The following arrivals and departures are published.

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. G. S. Briscoe, 4th Bn., The Worcestershire Regiment, and Capt. T. McC. Phillips, Royal Army Medical Corps.

DEPARTURES.—Major E. M. J. Burn, Royal Engineers, Lt.-Col. H. F. Cooke, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Capt. A. A. Soames, 3rd Bn., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Major G. H. Griffith, Royal Engineers, Captain E. L. Caldecott, Royal Garrison Artillery, Capt. A. Young, 1st, King George's Own Gurkha Rifles, (The Malaun Regiment), Capt. A. Shepherd, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut. H. W. Setton, 1-9th Gurkha Rifles, Lt.-Col. E. F. Rainey, 72nd Punjabis.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. E. H. W. Bolitho, Royal Field Artillery, Captain A. W. C. Knox, 1st Bn., The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieut. P. Boyce, 5th Light Infantry, Capt. A. Delme-Ratcliffe, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Lieut. P. C. Higgins, 2nd Bn., The King's, (Shropshire Light Infantry).

DEPARTURES.—Major G. W. Haslehust, 29th Punjabis, Lieut. C. S. L. Whidborne, 14th (King's) Hussars, Lieut G. G. Moule, Major F. M. Browne, Royal Engineers.

It is notified that the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" will sail for Aden on the 12th instant. The S. M. O. will please detail a Medical Officer to inspect any details for embarkation.

Duties for the week ending, 17th. August, Field Officer. Captain J. T. B. Mayne, R. G. A., next for duty, Major M. P. Phelps, the Sherwood Foresters; Medical Officer. Major J. Hennessey, R.A.M.C., next for duty Lieut. E. G. S. Cane, R. A. M. C.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

DISCIPLINE.—Whenever the National Anthem is played in public, all ranks will stand to attention, and if in uniform and wearing a head-dress, will salute; if in plain clothes hats or caps will be taken off.

Lieutenant G. S. Dobbie, 1st. Bn., The Sherwood Foresters, is granted thirty days' privilege leave from 18th. August, or date of departure.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Captain W. W. Brown, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services (Sanitary) 6th Division.

Captain F. C. Molesworth, Royal Engineers, on return from leave, is posted to the Bombay District Military Works Services.

Major H. J. M. Marshall, Royal Engineers, is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore.

REGIMENTAL.

2nd Bn. East Kent Regiment.—2nd-Lieutenant E. F. D. Strettell has been warned to embark for India to join his unit.

2nd Sappers and Miners.-Lieut. J. C. Pringle to be officiating Company Commander.

8th Cavalry.—Captain W. S. Craster to be officiating Squadron Commander.

90th Punjabis.—Lieut. D. G. Porteous to be officiating Quarter Master.

18th Infantry.—Lieut. A. C. M. Binny to be officiating Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—

Captain L. G. Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, 4 months in India, combined; Lieut. D. Finlay, 7th Dragoon Guards, General leave ex-India pending retirement; Captain E. G. K. Cross, 7th Hussars General leave India pending retirement; Lieut. J. deB. T. Lucas, 2nd Battery, R. F. A., 2 months in India, general; Major F. G. Jones, 1st Bn., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 3 months, ex-India medical certificate. Major G. W. Haslehurst, 29th Punjabis, 8 months, ex-India, combined medical certificate. Major R. F. Brewster, 69th Company, R. G. A., 7 months, ex-India, general; Lieut. F. H. L. Morgan, R. F. A., 62 days in India, Private Affairs. 2nd-Lieut. F. W. B. Wilson, R. F. A., 62 days in India, private affairs. Major C. E. Fishbourne, 1st Bn. Northumberland Fusiliers, 57 days in India, private affairs.

The special campaigns for the examination of Captains and Lieutenants for promotion until 1915 are as under:—December, 1913, first paper, the campaign in Bohemia, 1866, to the battle of Koniggratz, inclusive; second paper the battle of Koniggratz, 30th June to 30th July, 1866, inclusive. Alternative papers will also be set on the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, set for the previous examination. May, 1914, first paper the Napoleonic Campaign of 1806, from 9th August, (issue of Prussian orders to mobilise) to 8th November (fall of Magdeburg) inclusive; second paper, the operation between the 10th and 14th October, 1806, inclusive. Alternative papers will also be set on the campaign in Bohemia, as above. December, 1914, first paper, the Franco-German War of 1870, from the 15th July to 1st September. Alternative papers will be set on the Napoleonic Campaign, as above. For May 1915 the campaign to be set for first time will be announced early next year. Alternative papers to be set on the Franco-German War, as above. For the examinations of admission to the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta, the special campaigns are as follow:—October next (Quetta), the Russo-Japanese War to the Battle of Liao-Yang, inclusive; October, 1914 (Quetta), June 1914 (Camberley), the Russo-Japanese War up to the battle of the Sha-Ho, inclusive.

THE GOVERNMENT AT DELHI

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

The *Pioneer* states that all Government of India offices are to be in full working order at Delhi by the end of November.

YUSUF BEG AGAIN.

THIRD CENTURY THIS YEAR ON POONA GROUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 9.

The second day of the match between the Deccan and Poona Gymkhana provided some very fine batting, the Indians increasing their overnight score of 166 for 2 wickets to 306 for five when they declared and won in the end by 200 runs. The feature of the morning's play was the superb batting of Yusuf Beg who added 99 runs to his overnight score in an hour and a half. He was missed a couple of times, but his effort was a splendid one and aroused considerable all-round enthusiasm.

Byford's three wickets cost 27 runs apiece, but considering the circumstances, it was not a bad performance. He bowled 29 overs, of which seven were maidens.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY.

When the overnight not-outs—Yusuf Beg 79 and Bhave 6—resumed the Deccan Gymkhana's innings, the conditions were perfect. Yusuf Beg got in some very useful work off Humfrey. This over of Humfrey's cost 14 runs and in it 200 was signalled to the credit of the Deccan Gymkana and 90 to Yusuf Beg who was batting with delightful freedom. At 208 Haughton went on in place of Humfrey and before long Yusuf Beg reached and passed the third century he has scored on the Poona Gymkhana ground this year. His previous big innings were 115 not out and 231 not out.

When his score was 106 Yusuf Beg was missed by Holman off Haughton. At 231 the partnership between him and Bhave was disturbed, the latter being splendidly bowled by Byford. The outgoing batsman had made 24 and had been missed once. Joshi filled the vacancy. At 252 Kelly, who came in as a substitute for Merriman went on the place of Byford, Yusuf Beg driving the first ball he got from the new bowler to the screen. The third ball he despatched to the leg-boundary putting 260 on the board when Hider has put on at the Council Hall end. It was a timely change for the new bowler got Joshi caught by Humfrey the first ball. Gaikwad was next in. At 297 Byford relieved Kelly and clean bowled Gaikwad with his second ball.

Sharaf joined Yusuf Beg who sent the 300 up off Byford—through a slack piece of fielding by Hider. Colonel Rosher went in for quick bowling changes putting Humfrey on in place of Hider at 302. Four runs later the adjournment was made for luncheon. The Captain of the Deccan Gymkhana announced his descision to declare and left Poona with 324 runs to get to win and 3 1-2 hours to get them in.

POONA AGAIN FAIL.

Poona Gymkhana began their second innings at ten minutes to three, Haughton facing Erasha who bowled from the Gymkhana end Joshi bowled to Humfrey from the other. His first ball from Joshi Humfrey drove magnificently for four, beating the second, likewise 50 being signalled. In the same over, however, Joshi disturbed the partnership, capturing Humfrey who had made fourteen, leg before. Fifty-four runs for one wicket was a good start. Green Armytage followed but soon lost Haughton who played on to Rasker. He had made 30 which included four 4's and a three. Rosher was next to bat and after 60 had been signalled was caught very easily off Joshi, the score being 64.

Holman partnered Green-Armytage who soon afterwards sent 70 to the board. The same batsman hitting Joshi three times to the boundary off successive balls again changed the telegraph. It was Green-Armytage, too, who took the score to 90. Four runs later Joshi bowled Holman who was succeeded by Kelly who after he had made two shared Holman's fate. Five wickets were down for 96 runs when Byford went in, he sending 100 to the board. But after he had made eight runs he was stumped off Joshi—106 for six wickets. Tagg, of the Dorsets, was next in and at this score Bhave went on in place of Rasker Green-Armytage promptly hitting him for four and sending 110 up. At 113 Tagg was bowled by Bhave, his place being taken by Arthur. The proceedings had become slow, almost to tameness the batsmen merely trying to keep their ends up in some sort of desperate hope of playing out time. With an hour left to play, however, Arthur was dismissed by Joshi (122) and Hider joined Green-Armytge who had now made 42. Three balls settled the newcomer and then the last man, Weatherall went in, and Erasha was put on to finish the innings—which he did, Weatherall being yorked. The innings closed for 123, Deccan Gymkhana scoring a fine win by 200 runs. Green-Armytage was 43 not out—an excellent display. Score:

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

2nd Innings.

Mr Rasker, b Humfrey ...	88
Mr Donde, c Holman, b Byford	1
Mr Yusuf Beg, not out ...	168
Mr Bhave b Byford ...	24
Mr Joshi, c Humfrey b Hider	4
Mr Gaikwad, b Byford ...	4
Mr Sara', not out ...	5
Extras ...	12
Total (for 5 wkts.) ...	306

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton...	13	0	76	0
Byford ...	29	7	81	3
Humfrey...	10	0	51	1
Holman ...	5	1	17	0
Merriman...	3	0	13	0
Hider ...	9	1	29	1
Kelly ...	4	1	27	0

POONA.

2nd Innings.

Capt Haughton, b Rasker...	30
Mr Humfrey, l b w b Joshi	14
Capt Green Armytage, not out	43
Col Rosher, c Gaikwad b Joshi	3
Mr W G Holman, b Joshi ...	3
Mr Kelly, b Joshi ...	2
Mr Byford, st Ghule b Joshi	8
Mr Tagg, b Bhave ...	2
Mr S R Arthur, b Joshi ...	4
Mr F Hiser, b Joshi...	0
Mr Weatherall, b Erasha ...	0
Extras ...	14
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Erasha ...	63	1	13	1
Joshi ...	24	5	54	7
Rasker ...	12	2	22	1
Bhave ...	6	1	10	1

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(*Continued from page 5.*)

N. Yeradekar, l b w Phillips	0
V. H. Datar, not out ...	0
R. N. Deshpande not out ...	0
Extras ...	2
Total ...	113

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bhatwadekar	13	70	...	2
Deshpande	9	42	...	2
Datar	2	7	...	1
Pai	5	33	...	...
Bhorgay	5	21	...	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Clarke	14	35	2	2
Marrs	4	16	...	...
Phillips	7	17	2	3
Beadel	4	20	...	...
Pearson	1	5	...	...
Watts	8	18	2	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. MR. CHINAI'S XI.

The "B" team met Mr. Chinai's XI on Saturday on the Marine Lines ground. The pitch was very dull, and most of the runs came in singles. The outstanding feature of the game was the bowling of St. Paul who took 8 wickets for 38 runs. The top scorer was Chinai who hit 2 sixes and 2 fours. The Gymkhana lost an uninteresting game by 28 runs.

MR. CHINAI'S XI.

Score:

Cooper, c Elliot, b St. Paul ...	7
Mulla, c Clarke, b Kilby ...	18
Patel, st Clarke, b St. Paul ...	1
Guzdar b St. Paul	0
Balsara, b St Paul	2
Baja, st Clarke, b St. Paul ...	16
Khan, st Clarke b St. Paul ...	10
Pavri, c Clarke, b St. Paul ...	3
Rao, b St. Paul	0
Chinai c Kennedy b Elliot ...	21
Umrigar, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	84

GYMKHANA "B" XI.

R. Reid, bowled Balsara ...	19
R. Elliott, bowled Rao ...	4
G. C. Keen, lbw Balsara ...	2
A. Clarke, st b Balsara ...	1
F. Kennedy, cb Balsara ...	18
L. B. Heemskirk, irun out ...	10
R. C. Ruck, b Guzdar ...	6
H. Goldsmith, b Balsara ...	0
M. St. Paul cb Guzdar ...	2
C. Pearson, not out	1
W. Kilby, run out	1
Extras	2
Total	56

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Elliot ...	6	16	2	1
St. Paul ...	14	38	2	8
Pearson ...	5	14	1	—
Kilby ...	3	10	2	1
Rao ...	10	14	4	1
Balsara ...	12	27	—	5
Guzdar ...	3	13	—	2

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE VS. 52 COMPANY, R. G. A.

An interesting match in the Garrison League competition was played on the R. G. A. grounds at Colaba yesterday.

Score:—

R. G. A.

Br Platt, run out	50
Gr Thatcher, c Heemskerk ...	26
Lieut. Heaton Ellis, not out	75
Corpl. Sentone, b Reid ...	1
Br. Boulsover, b Reid	14
Sgt. Thomson, c Reid, b Stileman	9
Gr. Hardaker, c & b Heemskerk	12
Br. Weaver, not out ...	14
Extras ...	12
Total for 6 wkts ...	213

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

c Kanedy b Boulsover ...	7
Reid, c Thatcher, b Thomson	17
Stileman b Boulsover ...	4
Maurice, b Thomson ...	5
Heemskerk, b Boulsover ...	3
Aylward, c Spain, b Thomson	5
Jones, b Boulsover	2
Ash, c Bakewel, b Boulsover	0
Pearson, not out	0
Lodge, b Boulsover	0
Robinson, b Boulsover ...	0
Total ...	43

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. BANK OF BOMBAY.

Played on Saturday in fine weather, Hughes Hallett and Smith scoring well for the R.I.M., with 40 and 38 respectively who won by 62 runs. Shroff playing a game for 23 for the Bank.

R. I. M. Officers.		Bank of Bombay.	
Bonny ...	1	Shroff ...	23
Sharvel ...	10	Motiram ...	11
Smith ...	38	Navalks ...	2
Farrell ...	15	Chandari ...	11
Collins ...	1	Guzder ...	0
Hughes Hallett...	40	Dibbs ...	1
Headlaw ...	2	Lockhead ...	0
Wood ...	7	Almeida ...	1
Cosser ...	3	Shawre ...	7
Greenless not out	2	Talhad, not out...	2
Gray ...	0	Anandrao ...	0
Extras	9	Extras	8
Total.....	128	Total.....	66

DEATH OF MR. P. HUSBANDS.

The death took place on Saturday morning at St. George's Hospital, from enteric, of Mr. Percy G. Husbands, B. Sc., assistant engineer of Messrs. Marland, Price and Co. The deceased gentleman was only 24 years of age, and arrived in Bombay about three years ago. He was a great sportsman, and a popular member of several local clubs, also taking considerable interest in the B. V. R., winning a badge for marksmanship. One of his brothers is a member of the Indian Civil Service, while another is an assistant engineer in the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

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The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

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FACE AND HANDS MASS OF BLISTERS

Red, Watery, Burning and Itching. Driven Very Nearly Mad. Entirely Freed from the Trouble by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

80, Chesterton Road, North Kensington, London, W., Eng.—"The trouble began in the early part of last summer and lasted up till about Christmas time. My hands, arms and face were one mass of red watery blisters, burning, itching and smarting a great deal, in fact they drove me very nearly mad. My rest was disturbed two or three times at night. I was given medicine and ointment but did not improve much until I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I found great relief from the sample and got some more. I used the Cuticura Ointment and Soap every time I washed as per the directions and was entirely freed from my trouble. I have used the Cuticura Ointment on my wounds when I have knocked great lumps out of my hands. It soothes and heals them very quickly." (Signed) J. Harris, July 26, 1912.

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THE LATE MR. HAINES.

PATHETIC STORY OF ACCIDENT.

Capt. A. F. Clarke of the Natal Line steamer "Umtali" gives the following details, in a letter received in Bombay by the last mail, of the sad accident to Mr. Haines of the Eastern Telegraph Company who fell overboard and was drowned on July 20:—

"The Umtali started to take the water over the bows soon after leaving Bombay on the 16th of July, and from then until to-day (July 27th) we have not been dry. On Sunday evening at 5-45 on the 20th I was on the bridge with the Chief Officer. A very heavy sea was then running, and a south-west gale was blowing. We heard a lady passenger shriek, and I sent to find out what was the matter, and was told there was a man overboard.

"A buoy was thrown out at once, and I turned the ship round, and saw a head in the

EN PASSANT.

own Calcutta paragraphist in a ling Local of that City has a few remarks make about the recent trouble in the rsing staff of one of our Bombay Hospials, and affects to give those temporarily unbalanced ones a word in season on the whole duties of the profession which, it is inferred, comprehend even the most revolting services to the sick. Which, of course, is all very well and may be generally accepted. But inferentially, an analogy is drawn between custom obtaining in training at Home which, with regard to one little matter, has never yet been considered equal. Custom has relegated, under all conditions of life, certain duties to the sweeper caste, and a Hospital staff in India has never yet been made up without this provision, so that if the objection that struck the note of discord in the Institution referred to really found its origin as the para under notice would have us to believe, in expecting of the nurses a duty hitherto held as belonging to a menial native, then much of what has recoiled on the heads of the recalcitrant ones, in the way of reproach, might be otherwise construed. Taking into consideration the variety of material which offers itself for Hospital training in India, and having regard to that leaven of indulgense scattered broadcast through the lives of the olive branches round about the table of our Indian homes:—the false position into which the growing youth are reared:—the tendency to contra-indicating characteristics of self-reliance and self-restraint:—in a word the lack of that one element which in the home-bred girls is more or less inborn, it is perhaps a wonder that Indian reared girls have shaped so well as they have. The larger proportion who take up the profession complete their course, and of these many become capable nurses. A few find an outlet in matrimony. It would be useless to attempt to refute the common idea that a certain halo of fascination surrounds the nurse which she lacked as the listless novel-reading, vain, not-too-dutiful daughter of the home. In the majority of cases the man scores. With the anticipated progress in the near future in the huge campaign against sickness and disease now being taken up on all sides some advance must necessarily be made in the great auxiliary of nursing. One might look forward to a State controlled system in this connection, with more consistency than he could view the growing idea of compulsory education. The ranks of nursing are difficult to maintain with just the right material, for the profession holds out no favourable prospects to the many, while the duties involve the maximum of toil, anxiety, and restraint.

So much had been said about the possibility of putting the £100 motor car on the market that it was looked upon as a foregone conclusion. To-day it might appear that we are further off than ever, if the price of the average Cycle car running in the majority of cases to well over £150, can be held as any criterion, for if the more modest vehicle cannot be produced at the lower figure there seems little chance that a replica of the recognised type can be made a marketable commodity at a similar sum. English manufacturers have had their chance of meeting the want, and indeed there was some agitation in the direction a year or two ago at the time when more than ordinary activity by caterers for the American cheap cars was being felt, but the idea has made no headway. And as time goes on the chance will lessen. The British manufacturer will find that the hundred pound, or less, car will be the evolution of the brains of Cousin Jonathan, and a factor to be reckoned with, as are now the several well-known cars of the moderate price type which are in use in the British Colonies, and, at home, at quite a disadvantageous proportion to the English-made article. Prognostications of the British manufacturer on the advent of the cheap American car tended with one accord to relegate the life of the article to twelve months' running. Any such qualms have been quite unjustified by results. There are cars of the type mentioned running well in Bombay after three and four years. Some of these have stood tests for long running equal to British cars of fifty per cent higher cost. So that in the ordinary course of things the cheap American Car has come to stay, as filling a want which British manufacturers were not able to arrange for though in the competition for higher price cars it is possible that the British article will hold its own indefinitely.

The recent tram accident to a child has set up a considerable amount of correspondence, the tendency of most of which is an uncompromising condemnation of the driver of the car who adopted the too common mode of starting sufficient at times to try the balancing powers of an adult and easily accountable for throwing a child off its feet. A good deal of criticism has been levelled by travellers in Bombay trams against the conductors' staff with which they naturally come most in contact. The driver occupies little prominence unless he forces himself in the foreground of notice by any particular characteristic, a rather common one being the tendency to argue the point with the conductor, or of being prone to start the car with the full opening of the throttle, though it is fairly obvious from the most superficial observation that many of them are raw and uncouth to a degree. It is easy to be wise after the event. Ordinarily speaking the car is amply protected for the great bulk of passengers who are adults, and on this score it is scarcely reasonable to blame the Tram authorities. And it might be equally futile to fix responsibility on the question of negligence, unless it can be proved that the bell was sounded before the car was moved. One's heart must go out with the greatest sympathy with the victim of this disaster and her parents. No compensation could fully mitigate the life-long affliction that must result from the accident.

The coming linking-up of the Indian and Ceylon Railways by the Ferry service across the Gulf of Mannar will open out to the home-going folk of the near future a prospect of getting away without being compelled to book passages months in advance while in some cases it will facilitate cheaper means of travel. The ferry service will be maintained by three turbine steamer twin screwed, adapted to burn oil. The trial of these, the "Elgin", the "Curzon", and the "Hardinge," are just about being made on the Clyde, and the result will be awaited with interest. These steamers have a shallow draught but will nevertheless be brought from Home under their own steam, as similar craft belonging to the inland services of India have been, which will be a permanent test of their strength and durability. The service will in the ordinary course of things be opened by the Viceroy early in January. The few people who have essayed the present route *via* Tuticorin and Colombo have not as a rule retained very pleasant memories of the part of the journey that means transhipment in boiling surf and an invariably rough passage of some 18 hours in a small B. I. Steamer.

Once at Colombo there are possibilities of passages that are entirely wanting at Bombay. One can go on the "fairly" cheap line if he is prepared to rough it a bit, for the Colonial Liners make a speciality of third class accommodation though it is said, some of the orthodox type of passengers in turn make it a speciality in other directions, to be toned down to a great extent by the privacy afforded by the two berth cabins. But it has been found out by the man who calculates at the starting point that by availing of these little extra luxuries, and taking into account the railway fare, and the chance of a possible soujourn for a day or two at this most expensive port for Hotels in the world he pays but little less than he would for second class accomodation in one of the well-known and comfortable Continental liners going direct from Bombay. But the proposed new route *via* Mannar will rid the would-be traveller from the main objection, and there is no doubt that it will be largely used. It will allow larger a selection of steamers, and give the opportunity of a hap-hazard passage when berths this side are fully booked in advance, and, as previously stated facilitate travelling by the lower class accommodation which is specially catered for by the large English Shipping Company between Home and Australia.

LE TATILLON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CINEMATOGRAPHS AND PUBLIC MORALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the interest of public morality, and in the capacity of a member of the Teachers' Association, I bring this very important question to the notice of the kind and sympathetic Government, as well as those that are concerned with it, directly or indirectly, through the medium of your paper. The cinematographs in a busy city like Bombay afford a sort of recreation, perhaps after the troublesome routine of the day, and flourish well. But there is one thing to which unfailing attention must needs be drawn and upon which unmistakable emphasis must needs be put that there are certain films among those exhibited which are shocking to the high moral sense of spectators and especially to the sense of parents and schoolmasters who are intended to be the teachers of moral lessons to young children whom they are required to lead to the path of righteousness in life. When children in their tender age happen to see such sights and scenic shows, the impressions created by them are vivid enough and are perhaps retained through life. A gentleman, kissing his own servant behind the back of his own lawfully wedded wife, or eloping with the latter, and such other instances as well as of murder, would be repugnant to the Indian high taste of morality; and young children deserve to be shut out from such unfair representations on the platform of a public theatre. In view of the direct teaching of moral lessons introduced by Government, it will not be amiss if the able body of the Teachers' Association were to act in combination with the general censor of the city, viz., the Police Commissioner, as well as with the cinematograph companies, and cancel those exhibitions that are in any appreciable degree calculated to offend the feeling of morality. This is evidently the province of the said Association even just as it has proved for the last three years a province of the Social Service League here to prevent the celebrations of "Holika" obscenities as well as to check the course of gambling on the Janmashtami day.

I beg to suggest to the Association that a small working committee should be formed to play the role of social mentors, Press and theatre censors, or moral sponsors, in Bombay. How and when they should act will be best known to them; but anyhow, a useful practical and effective, work on the part of such a committee will be legitimate check.—Yours etc.,

S, S, MEHTA.

ROAD OBSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At about 4-45 a.m. this (Saturday) morning, a call was sent from Elphinstone Circle to the Fire Brigade. A portion of the bridade, consisting of an engine drawn by two horses, and a heavy motor carrying an eighty-foot ladder, arrived, via Bazar Gate Street. For the purposes of repairs, a trench has been dug across the entrance (from Elphinstone Circle) of Bazar Gate Street, and it extends about 30 yards in length. It is from about 18 inches to three or more feet in depth, and is, with the debris, from about 10 to 15 feet in breadth. To protect this trench, one lantern at each end was apparently considered sufficient. There was no other attempt to give warning that the road was obstructed. Consequently the horses which were drawing the engine were barely saved from falling and the front wheels of the motor engine actually mounted the debris. Who is responsible?—Yours etc.,

W. A. M. LATTEY.

Bombay, August 9.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

THE NISH AND SINAIA MEETINGS.

On Tuesday morning M Maiorescu, the Prime Minister at Bukharest, received a long telegram direct from M. Genadieff, Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, suing for peace and offering to appoint plenipotentiaries to negotiate at any place appointed by the Rumanian Government. King Ferdinand also addressed a telegram to King Charles supporting M. Genediaff's request.

The preliminary discussions will begin soon, but will leave the belligerents full liberty to disscuss the terms of an armistice at Nish or Pirot. The peace preliminaries, as well as the definitive terms of peace, will probably be signed at Bukarest.

The report that Bulgaria has accepted Rumania's conditions regarding the Turtukai-Balchik frontier, and has also agreed to make peace with Servia and Greece is officially confirmed. It seems that during the last 24 hours there has been a change of attitude on the part of the Bulgarian Government in view of the failure of her efforts to arrange an isolated peace with Rumania, the latter having categorically refused to agree to any such proposal. The Government will make its reply to the the Bulgarian Note. The semi-official newspaper "Politika" asserts that the Government intends to begin negotiations with all the belligerents at the same time. The journal also denies the signature of a Rumano-Bulgarian armistice, and adds that the Government remains firmly determined to keep the question of a suspension of hostilities altogether apart, holding that this can be negotiated by representatives of the respective General Staffs at any point whatever. The news that Bulgaria has sent M. Ivancheff and General Paprikoff to meet the Servian delegates at Nish has been well received here, as proving that politicians in Sofia are at last convinced that the sooner peace is concluded the smaller will be Bulgaria's loss.

THE PAPAL SWISS GUARDS.

Trouble with the Swiss Guards reached a climax on Wednesday, the Vatican being in a state of siege both inside and outside. Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, assumed supreme command of the Apostolic palaces, and, after having had the Swiss Guard disarmed, he ordered Count Ceccokieri, commander of the gendarmes, to have all his men in readiness to watch the Swiss guard and control all exits with a view to preventing any of the Swiss leaving the palace or communicating with the exterior. Meanwhile the outside was occupied by a strong force of Italian police, commanded by head constables, as serious trouble was expected when the Swiss Guard were notified that claims they had put forth had been rejected. It had been arranged that any rioters should be arrested by the papal gendarmes and handed over to the Italian police for transportation to the Swiss frontier. These precautions, however, were rendered unnecessary, for the Swiss Guard maintained a relatively calm attitude, wishing, as they say, to obtain their rights through persuasion rather than by violence. With this object in view they are now sending another memorial to the Pope.

The Swiss Guards were first formed in the sixteenth century by Pope Sixtus IV., who chose them because of their loyalty and trustworthiness, In 1505, Julius II. made a compact with the Swiss Cantons for a regular supply of these soldiers, and on several occasions their loyalty and devotion in protecting the Pontiff decimated the regiment. Since 1870, the numbers of the Swiss Guards have been greatly decreased; during the Pontificate of Leo XIII., they amounted to about 120, while now they are said not to exceed 80. Their duty now principally consists in guarding the outer doors of the Vatican, and primarily the person of the Pope, and it has been said for some time that they have become too much addicted to sleep and to a fondness for the good Roman wine for which the "tratorie" of Trastevere, in the Vatican quarter, have always been celebrated.

In order to correct these defects, a short time ago a new colonel of the Swiss Guard was appointed in the person of Colonel Repond, who had attained that rank in the Swiss army, and was known to be a great disciplinarian. He at once provided the corps with modern weapons, and obliged them to drill and do various military exercises as though they were real soldiers, which was not at all approved of by the Swiss, who had gradually come to believe that if they took their turn in guarding the Vatican doors, they might do as they pleased for the rest of their time. A certain Captain Glasson, whom Colonel Repond had appointed to carry out his new regulations, was extremely unpopular with the men, and after an altercation which he had a short time ago with a guard who declined to go on duty, twenty-one men of the regiment refused to do their service unless the obnoxious captain were dismissed. As it appeared that Captain Glasson's treatment of the men had been unduly severe he was recommended to take an unlimited holiday, but when Colonel Repond, who had been absent on his holiday, returned, matters were no better, and they have now addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, threatening to leave the service in a body unless their demands are complied with. They demand that Captain Glasson should be dismissed, that their numbers should be brought up to 100; that in future their officers should be chosen from their own ranks, that the prohibition for them to frequent shops (meaning wineshops) on the right bank of the Tiber should be relaxed, that their hours of drill and instruction should be no more than formerly, and that no one should be punished for any of the acts of insubordination which have taken place.

To this the Swiss Guards are said to have now added the demand that Colonel Repond should also be dismissed, and they are now awaiting the decision of the Pope and Cardinal Merry del Val to this somewhat imperious memorial. It would be indeed strange if, after so many centuries of faithful service, their conduct should necessitate the assistance of the Italian police to keep order within the Papal Palace.

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COTTON-GROWING IN INDIA

LORD CREWE'S REPLY TO A DEPUTATION.

A deputation of the International Cotton Federation waited upon Lord Crews, Secretary for India, at the India Office on July 22 to urge upon him the importance of encouraging in every way the growth of cotton in India.

The deputation was introduced by Sir Charles Macara, president of the Federation who said that next to America India was the most prolific producer of cotton. The Indian crop this year, it was expected, would be worth £50,000,000. Some improvement in quality and quantity was already manifest, and he attributed it largely to the educational work of the last few years, which had brought about better co-operation between Governments, growers, spinners, and manufacturers. The present cotton crop was three times greater than the crop of forty years ago, but if the demand for certain goods was to be adequately met the cotton fields of the world must be enlarged at an even greater pace than had been the case in the past.

Mr. S. Johnson, of Cawnpore, submitted that as regards India the question of damping cotton was not quite clearly understood. He said: The damping we refer to is carried on for a fraudulent purpose at the time the cotton is about to be pressed in the pressing factory's premises, and at no other time or place. The trade cannot stop this practice, because from the time the cotton is pressed until it comes to be used it passes through many hands, and is bought and sold many times without anyone being aware that the cotton has been, in fact, damped. It is only when it reaches the spinner that the fraud is detected, and the spinner can then do nothing. The cotton may not reach him for months after being pressed; he may be thousands of miles distant, and, having bought in an open market, it is improbable that the exporter could be identified, let alone the person who pressed the cotton. Moisture in cotton, in varying degrees there must always be. What we respectfully sumit is that where moisture is added in the manner we bring to notice that it should be stopped. The legislation we ask is a simple ordinance making the practice of damping cotton in any press or ginnery, or any place set apart for that purpose, criminal. We believe that the mere existence of such a law would cause the practice to be abandoned."

Mr. J. W. McConnel, vice president of the Fine Cotton Spinners' Association, said that they did not want India to grow cotton for fine numbers. "Notwithstanding the ancient traditions of gossamer fibres, we do not now expect or greatly desire India to produce cottons for the fine mills of Bolton and Manchester. I may indeed say that if in the course of time such a product should be forthcoming we should pay its proper price. But in the immediate future what is desired is a large and increasing supply of cotton similar in length and fineness to the cottons grown in recent year." Cotton on ground well prepared, he added, grown from selected seed, industriously worked while growing, guarded from insects, and carefully picked and cried and packed, would both be more valuable and also give a much larger yield than the starved ill-cared-for product of the unfortunate planter who is left by himself. They admitted that progress was being made; Mr. Coventry's report encouraged them to hope that greater things may soon be forthcoming "The Government of India is in the position on a gigantic scale of a man who finds himself in possession of a large estate tenanted by a poor and ignorant peasantry and the lands ill-tilled. Such a man would shrink from no reasonable expenditure, relying on the the results to repay him. This is what we urge on the Government."

M. Jean de Hemptinne (Belgium) said that in Belgium spinners used as much Indian as American cotton, and they were pleased to acknowledge an improvement in its quality, due to some extent, he desired to say, to the activity of the small but efficient staff of Indian agriculturists.

Herr Langen (Germany) said Germany consumed 10 per cent of the Indian crop, or six times more than England. The coarse Indian cotton suited the German trade, but it should be remembered that every bale of Indian cotton used by Continental nations liberated a bale of American or Egyptian cotton for the English industry.

M. Berger (France) mentioned that during recent years France had increased her consumption of Indian cotton owing to the high prices of American cotton, and also to the fact that France was now manufacturing articles for which Indian cotton was specially adapted.

Mr. S. Wantanahe (Japan) pointed out that Japan had 2,000,000 ring spindles, and by the end of 1914 she would have another half-million. They spun coarse counts chiefly, and would want shortly much larger quantities of cotton, preferably Indian. They experienced great difficulty in getting American cotton to Japan owing to the long distance.

Mr. J. V. Tattersall (England) said there was a strong feeling that the increase of the growth of cotton in India free from adulteration would be of great financial benefit to the people of India as well as to the workmen of this country. They believed that the railways and waterways of India whether originally designed fot strategical or other purposes, were very suitable for the transit of cotton to the seaboard. That was a great benefit to the people of India.

Speeches strongly supporting the object of the deputation and emphasising its non-political character were made by Major Stanley Unionist M. P. for Preston, Mr. W. Barton, Liberal M. P. for Oldham, and Mr. A. H. Gill, Labour M. P. for Bolton.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

Lord Crewe, in reply, said it was little more than a year ago that he had the pleasure of receiving a deputation from this Federation, and it was satisfactory to notice by the admission of more than one of the speakers that in their belief some progress had been made in the promotion of cotton-growing in India.—(Applause.) It was a striking fact that not merely the interests of the great cotton manufacturing trade of this country were supported by the presence of a number of members of Parliament, but that representatives of Germany, France, Japan, and Belgium, had advanced arguments in favour of the promotion of cotton-growing in India on large and cosmopolitan grounds. Last year the deputation placed seven resolutions before him; now three only. He hoped he might venture to assume that as regarded the remaining four, even though on those points the deputation would not admit that they had been satisfied, yet they would recognise that the Government of India had tried to do what it could.

The most generally important subject which they had brought to his notice was that connected with an increase in the growth of cotton. Herr Langen had mentioned the belief that the output of Indian cotton might in a short period be increased from 6,000,000 bales to 10,000,000 bales. This expectation, though he did not attempt to dispute it, might be regarded as being somewhat on the sanguine side. As regards large and immediate expansion, it was recognised that certain qualifications must be admitted. It was not reasonable to ask the Indian cultivator to displace other crop by cotton unless the cultivator could be definitely assured that the cotton crop would be more lucrative than that of which it took the place. Of course there were other means of expansion beside that of replacing one crop by another. There were, for instance, canal colonies; that was to say, land which had been brought into cultivation by irrigation. Some part of such land was set apart for the growing of cotton. There was also the possibility of the substitution of a superior for an inferior quality of cotton. He was glad to admit that something substantial might be hoped in the direction of an increased output, but it was also necessary to admit that in the effort to improve disappointment sometimes occurred.

An increased staff in the Agricultural Department in India had been recommended. The Governments of Bombay and the Punjaub were thoroughly anxious to help in this matter, and he looked forward to something substantial being done in both those provinces. Mr. Tattershall had hinted that some of the railways and canals might have been constructed for strategical rather than commercial purposes, but except in one or two cases on the extreme frontiers railways had been devised mainly on commercial lines. They were spending a great deal of money, he was glad to think, in the improvement of railway accommodation, and the same remark applied also to what they were able to do in the improvement of canals for irrigation purposes. At their agricultural colleges they hoped to see gradually trained a number of Indians who would become expert both in the growing of cotton and in other branches of agriculture. He hoped it might be reasonable to assume that there was really a greater advantage in educating a thoroughly highly-trained class of Indian expert than there was by the importation of a necessarily more expensive article in the shape of experts from Europe. He was far from saying it was not necessary to have a certain number of experts from Europe, but they could look forward with confidence to a great increase in the number of Indians who devoted their special abilities to such subjects as cotton growing. As regards the mixing of cotton, he should be glad to represent to the Government of India whether it might not be possible by some form of Executive action to deal with a certain class of cases in which mixing took place. Although they would all agree that where the thing was done privately and on a small scale it was barely possible to devise any form of legislation which could be relied on to put a stop to it. As for the damping of cotton in a fraudulent manner—because in some cases they could call it by no other name than fraud,—if the trade considered that it was helpless to prevent that by trade regulations he would once more impress on the Government of India the possibility of undertaking some form of penal legislation which, at any rate, might have the effect of intimidating some of those who were parties to the fraud.

Lord Crewe concluded by saying he was glad to know, as one who was responsible for Sudan loan that that act of the Government had received a meed of applause. If the fine cotton which was produced in the Sudan went to Lancashire there would be more of somewhat less fine quality to go elsewhere. He assured the deputation of his continued interest in this subject.

Sir Charles Macara having thanked Lord Crewe for his courtesy the deputation withdrew.

MRS. PANKHURST'S ARREST.

BIG STRUGGLE WITH POLICE.

Mrs. Pankhurst was expected to speak at the meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union at the London Pavilion on July 21, and there was a good deal of excitement among the large audience who awaited her appearance. Suddenly there was an uproar in a corner of the hall, and in a passage leading behind the boxes to the stage Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested by detectives who were in waiting. At once there was a rush by many of the women in the hall, and a fierce struggle took place as they attempted to rescue her. In the course of the disturbance other arrests were made, and it is stated that a number of people were injured, and that Detective-Inspector Riley, who was in charge of the police, was severely handled.

A strong force of uniformed constables filed into the building and closed up behind Mrs. Pankhurst as she was led away. The audience surged round the police, shouting and jeering and crying "Murderers!" "Assassins!" "Cowards!" It is understood that Mrs. Pankhurst had been secreted in the building from an early hour in the morning, and was arrested as she was proceeding from her hiding place to the stage. A large number of people had gathered outside the Pavilion where a strong body of police kept the pavement as clear as possible. Here, too, arrests were made for assaults on the police. Mrs. Pankhurst, who appeared to be in fair health was taken at once to a taxi-cab in Shaftesburry-avenue, to which she walked quietly with Inspector Hayes and Detective Hunter. The taxi-cab was driven to Holloway, hotly pursued by another containing suffragists. Whenever there appeared to be a check imminent Inspector Hayes thrust his head through the window and the route was at once cleared. As it was the police taxi-cab entered Holloway in remarkably quick time just at the moment that the suffragist taxi-cab reached the gates. Mrs. Pankhurst then refused to leave the vehicle and was carried bodily by the officer into the prison. As the first taxi-cab passed in Mrs. Pankhurst leaned out of the window waving her handkerchief and shouted "Good-bye." Two suffragists immediately took up sentry duty outside the prison.

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SCIENCE NOTES.

WELDING COPPER WITH THE OXY-ACETYLENE FLAME.

A process of welding copper with the oxy-acetylene flame has been developed by a German inventor named Carl Canzler. He has found it necessary to use larger torches than for iron welding, but in general the process is similar, except that he employs a liquid welding paste, and a special copper welding wire. The paste prevents the formation of oxide. The process has been used for welding copper plates up to an inch in thickness. The weld will withstand acid and its strength is equal to that of a continuous solid copper sheet. The process is being used in the principal copper works in Germany with great success.

DEVICE FOR TESTING THE HARDNESS OF STEEL.

A very simple device has recently been invented for testing the hardness of steel by impact. It consists of a tubular standard fitted with a hardened steel ball at the lower end, which is placed upon the steel to be tested. At the upper end of the standard is a spirit level by which the standard may be brought to true vertical position. Mounted on the standard is a cylindrical drop weight. This is raised to the top of the standard and then dropped, striking a weight-receiving block at the bottom of the standard, which communicates the impact to the steel ball, and makes an indentation in the steel that is being tested. By measuring the diameter of the indentation with a celluloid scale the hardness of the steel may be determined.

NATURAL GAS NEAR HAMBURG.

As natural gas does not occur frequently in Germany, the example pointed out by Dr. Strache of a gas well at Neuengamme, near Bergedorf in the Hamburg region, is worthy of remark. The gas leaves the ground at high pressure, about 25 atmospheres, it is said. The city of Hamburg intends to make use of the gas, and is at present engaged in laying a pipe line so as to bring it to the several gas works, where it will be mixed with coal gas, so as to lower the cost of production. Part of the supply will also be used to operate an electric station, and this will be elected at the gas well itself. One peculiarity of the natural gas is that it is almost entirely made up of methane or marsh gas.

DEATH OF PROF. VERNEUIL.

The death is recorded of the French scientist Verneuil, who occupied a leading position as professor of glass-making and ceramics. To him are due many interesting researches and practical methods in various fields. In connection with M. Wyrouboff, he carried on productive researches upon thorium and he acquired some celebrity for his work in artificial production of the ruby as well as in manufacture of optical glass.

THE ASCENT OF MT. MCKINLEY.

On June 7th, Archdeacon Hudson Stucky, accompanied by Robert G. Tatum, Harry P. Karstens and Walter Harper, reached the top of the south peak of Mt. Mc Kinley. Barometric observations which were made by Dr. Stuck are said to indicate that the height of the mountain is 20,500 feet. The expedition, which left Fairbanks on March 13, expected to reach the summit of Mt. McKinley early in May, but was delayed three weeks incutting a passage three miles along ice, thrown across the ridge last summer by an earthquake.

MOREAU ANONYMOUSLY ASSISTED.

An anonymous contribution of £400 was lately received at the National Aerial League, at Paris, in order to enable Engineer Moreau to proceed with his aeroplane method, in which he secures a remarkable stability. The value of his invention is now begining to be recognized, but although he was able to proceed with his work by the aid of a private subscription, he was obliged to stop when this became exhausted. However, the French army is likely to take the matter up soon, as it is claimed that the Moreau aeroplane realizes a complete automatic stabality. In a recent flight made by Lieut. Sulnier, the aeroplane was able to fly for 35 minutes in rather rough weather without having the pilot operate any of the steering parts. As M. Moreau said he would do, he made the entire flight with folded arms, which appears to be a remarkable feat.

SAHARA FLIGHTS.

A very successful aeroplance flight over the desert of Sahara was recently made by four Farman biplanes mounted by French army pilots. What is noteworthy is that the trip, covering about 500 miles distance, was made above the desert region where any kind of aid is impossible. Starting out from the military aeroplane post which was recently established at Biskra on the edge of the desert and in the Algerian region, the party proceeded with the object of making the flight to Touggourt, a military station lying in one of the oases, and this was done very easily by the whole party. Then the return trip was made without any incidents, clearly showing the valne of the aeroplane in making communication over desert country. As tha French army possesses a number of military posts in the regions of Algeria and Morocco, the aeroplane is certain to be of great value in the future in making a rapid connection.

INSTRUMENTS FOR AEROPLANE RESEARCH.

At the recent Royal Society soiree, Mr. Mervin O'Gorman exhibited numerous instruments used in aeroplane research. Two of these were instruments for measuring the tautness of wires employed in aeroplane and airship construction. The principle of both is the same, one being somewhat larger than the other and reading to higher stresses. In these meters the wire is passed over three points out of alignment, the middle point being connected by a lever with an indicator. If the stress on the wire increases, the middle point is drawn in and the movement is shown on a dial calibrated in pounds or tons. The meter has to be calibrated before actual use on aeronautic wire, by means of suspended weights. It has been shown by its use during flight that the load that comes on the wires of aeroplane wing framing is often actually twice the dead weight loaded on the wire. The instrument is especially intended to show the variation of stresses during flight.

DIABETES.
An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B.G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.
HYDROCELE

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal

4712, 86-05—Dastur and Co Ruprara Madan Gopal vs Y R Jankiram Dikshit
64-12, 991-11—Little Bai Rehmatbai vs Idala alias Haji Abdul Satar Sobe-Subnis.
75-12, 673-11—Bhaishanker The Baroda Spr Mg Co Ld vs The Satya Narayan Marine and Fire Ins. Co Ld Hiralal.
63-12, 3-12—Bicknell Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs The Government of Bombay E F Nicholson.
1-13, 603-12—Bicknell B N Lang vs Heptulabhoy Ismailji Surajmal.
3-13, 319-12—In Person R A Joshi vs Pooma Dollo Matubhoy.
5-13, 458-05—Hiralal Meghbin vs Moorbai Madhowji.
7-13, 902-12—Captain and Rao Bah Dr B B N Dandekar vs Indoomal Nemchand Surajmal.
8-13, 204-12—Jehangir Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Sulleman Jusab Smetham.
9-13, 929-11—Payne M F Shroff vs The B'Bay C o Ld Crawford.
10-13, 1035-11—Payne F D Shroff vs The B'Bay Co Ltd Crawford.
78-12, 271-12, Payne Bhojabhai Allarakhia vs R D Sethna Madhowji.
6-13, 684-11—Payne S H Batlivala vs J M Wadia Captain.
11-13, 485-12—Mulji N R Shroff vs The Advocate General of B'Bay Ardeshir.
15-13, 835-12—Dubash, J I Sayani vs. Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar Tyabji
16-13, 383-99—Payne Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Crawford.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

Long Causes.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co
1319-12—Edglow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co., Ltd; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd. Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umerrey Ardeshir H D and Co.
310-02—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K ManajiCooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil Subnis and G
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D, Sada Pang and Co, vs Shivnarayen Parbulal, Edgelow G W and Co.
301-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Eetevao Pereira alias Book Estevao Pereira vs. Rozario Mathias do Silva alias Rodgers Mathias de Silva and others Patell and Eze. Bhimjee and Co.
303-13—Patell and Eze. Roque Estevao Pereira alias Roque Eetevao Pereira vs Roger Mathias de Silva and another, Patell and Eze. Bhmji and Co.
312-13—Motichand and D. Nemchand Nathabai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and another. Ardashir H D and Co.
262-13—Pestonji R K and Co. Bai Jiwanbai, widow vs Amboobai widow and others. Madhavji K C Edg. G W and Do.
441-09—Lirtle and Co. Mathuradas Goculdas vs Tchelram Girdharidas and another. Jam. setji R and D.
891-12—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Valli Mahomed vs Khatvzabai. Tyabji D and C.
939-12—Sm. B and Co. Parvatibai widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Boh and others. vacha and Co. Payne and Co.
486-13—Wadia G Co. Purka Dolla and Co. a firm vs Goolam Hossein Abdoolally and others. Patell and Ez. Mans J H and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

895-12—Bhaishanker The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bicknell.
150-12—Subnis K M Mohik vs G M Mohik Shamrao.
885-12—Mulla Mangibhoy Rahimbhoy vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada Smajmal.
724-12—Dubash Bhogilal Maganlal vs Ranchordas Varjiwandas Hiralal.
1324-12—Jamsetji Hiralal Gordhandas vs Jugmohundas Damodardas Madhowji.
810-11—Shroff Landibai vs Vasanji Haridas Maneklal.
142-09—Bhaishanker Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Bamonji Rustomji Mulla.
48-13—Surajmal R D Sethna vs Bai Sivatialias Jamnabai Sunderdas.
74-13—Dikshit Y V Nene vs Koshavrao Bhanji and others Judah.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

32-13—Jamsetji Amichand Hakmaji and Co vs Mistry Manilal Nanji Little
1260-12—Bhaishanker Keshawlal Lalubhai vs Shaik Oosman Abdul Karim Mulji.
1331-12—Mehta Ratilal Magmolal vs Chotalal Tribhowandas Bicknell
24-13—Mirza Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Amir vs Abdul Kadir bin Gulam Mohidin Shaikh Bhican Captain.
39-13—Edgelow Jamnabai vs Mohanji Jatha Balkrishna.
768-12—Bicknell P C Sawver vs The Commercial Agency Ardeshir.
1258-12—Little John Sanders Slater vs N and Sukhadwala Bhaiskhanker.
1240-12—Mulji Gulbai widow vs N K Postwala Shamrao.
398-11—Jehanjir Ramdas Goolraj vs Soonderji Arjoon Madhouji.
1336-12—Edgelow Nagindas Bhagwandas vs Bachod Harkisandas Mulji.
1274-12—Ardeshir Shivram Hari vs Nawab Kamal Yar Jang Bahadur Bicknell

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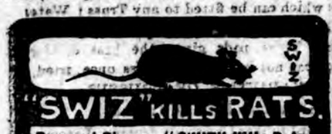

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